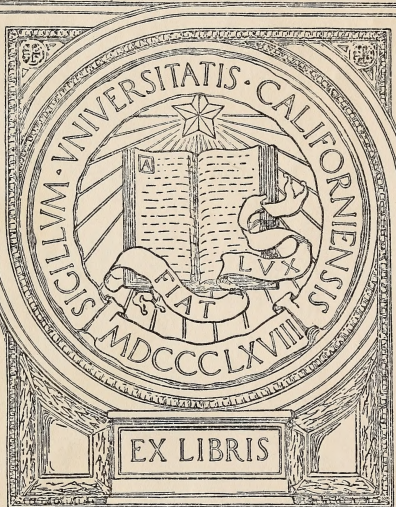




UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
LOS ANGELES



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*Wiley A. Porter*  
GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
GREEK LANGUAGE:

ORIGINALLY COMPOSED FOR THE  
*COLLEGE-SCHOOL AT GLOUCESTER.*

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN THE EDITOR'S DESIGN

TO REJECT WHAT, IN THE MOST IMPROVED EDITIONS OF  
CAMDEN, IS REDUNDANT : TO SUPPLY WHAT IS  
DEFICIENT : TO REDUCE TO ORDER WHAT  
IS INTRICATE AND CONFUSED :

AND TO CONSIGN TO

AN APPENDIX

WHAT IS NOT REQUISITE TO BE GOT BY HEART,

---

*SECOND AMERICAN EDITION.*

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Recommended by the University at Cambridge, (Mass.) to be used by those who are  
intended for that Seminary.

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BOSTON :

PRINTED BY J. T. BUCKINGHAM,

FOR THOMAS & ANDREWS, NO. 45, NEWBURY-STREET.

Oct. 1805.

## *Advertisement of Cambridge University.*

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**W**HEREAS the *University in Cambridge* for several years past has suffered much inconvenience, and the interest of Letters no small detriment, from the variety of Latin and Greek Grammars used by the Students, in consequence of that diversity, to which, under different instructors, they have been accustomed in their preparatory course; to promote so far as may be, the cause of Literature, by preventing those evils in future, the government of the University, on due consideration of the subject, has thought it expedient to request all Instructors of Youth, who may resort to Cambridge for education, to adopt "*Adam's Latin Grammar*," and the "*Gloucester Greek Grammar*," with reference to such pupils, as Books singularly calculated for the improvement of students in these languages. The university has no wish to recommend, much less to dictate, to any other institution, but only to facilitate the acquisition of Literature by promoting uniformity within itself. These being the Grammars which will be used at this College by all classes, admitted after the present year, it seems necessary to prevent future difficulty, by giving this public and timely notice; for though a knowledge of these Grammars is not at present made indispensably necessary to admission into the University, yet every scholar who may be accepted after the present Commencement without such knowledge, will be required immediately to form a radical and intimate acquaintance with them, as no student will be permitted at the classical exercises to use any other Grammar.

*Cambridge, July 7, 1799.*



676  
1805

## PREFACE.

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**A**MONG the various Introductions to the Greek Language hitherto presented to the Public, *Ward's* and the *Eton* Editions of CAMDEN have undoubtedly obtained the Preference; there being few reputable Seminaries of Education in which one or the other of them is not in Use: but, although distinguished by this general Approbation, they are not free from gross Instances of *Redundancy*, *Deficiency*, and *Indistinct Arrangement*. To accomodate the Public with a Grammar, constructed, for the most Part, on the Plan of these, but exempt from their Imperfections, has been the Design of the Editor of the following Sheets: Whether he has succeeded in the Attempt, is a Question submitted with much Deference to the Decision of those, whom Experience in the Art of Teaching has qualified to determine. The Parts, on which most Pains have been bestowed, are, the Declension and Comparison of Adjectives, the Rules of Augment, and of Formation of Tenses, and particularly those of Syntax and Prosody; in all which, if essential Improvement be not discernible, much Labour has certainly been thrown away. The Grammar is written in English, because, at their Entrance upon the Greek Rudiments, Boys have generally acquired but a slender Knowledge of Latin. That time therefore which has been usually wasted to investigate the Meaning of Latin Rules, may be now employed in the Attainment and immediate Application of such as will be no sooner read than comprehended.

Of *Redundancy* in the Grammars abovementioned the Observations respecting Dialect and Figure introduced among the Declensions and Conjugations is a striking Instance; for, if Knowledge be best attained by gradual Advances, the Tables of the latter ought to have been exhibited in their simple Forms; the Learner otherwise admits into his Idea of each Declension and Conjugation the Dialect and Figure as essential Parts—the View becomes too enlarged for his clear Comprehension and his Attention is distracted by the confused Assemblage of this Variety of Objects.—It should be considered also that, in the Greek Books, first read at School, Figure and Dialect occur but seldom.—The Fourth Conjugation, according to those Grammars, consists of Verbs in *σσω*, *ττω*, and *ζω*. Those in *σσω* and *ττω*, in the Future and Perfect Tenses, have the Characteristics of the Second Conjugation; those in *ζω*, with all Verbs of the Sixth, have the Characteristics of the Third. Till the Discrimination of Greek Conjugations shall result from something more decisive than the Characteristics of these Tenses, the Six ought in all Reason to be reduced to Four. This would be attended with a proportional Reduction of the Rules of their Formation. The Objection, that some Verbs in *ζω*, and in *σσω* or *ττω*, have the Future and Perfect Characteris-

ties of each other reciprocally, may be obviated by annexing a Note to the Rules of their Formation. It is surprizing that a Plan so rational and so obvious, recommended also by the Authority of so great a Name as *Bushy*, should not have been long since adopted.—The Tables of Cognata Tempora were multiplied without Cause: Their Use is to exhibit in one View the Terminations of the Tenses in all the Moods; but, since these are the same in all the Conjugations, one example is sufficient—more must create Perplexity.—Verbs in *μι* have only the Present, Imperfect, and second Aorist, for their peculiar Tenses; all the rest belong to their respective Primitives: To crowd their Tables with Tenses, whose Formation had been given in its proper Place, was not only useless but obstructive; it could serve only to puzzle and perplex the Learner. *ἴμμι, σῖνμι, ἰσθμι, κενυμι, and φημι*, are regular in their Conjugations, the Present Tense Subjunctive of the last excepted. Their Conformity to the general Example rendered all Notice of them of course superfluous.—The Correspondence of the Greek and Latin Languages, as far as it extends, afforded a happy Opportunity of abbreviating the Greek Syntax.

Of *Deficiency* the following Instances may afford a Specimen. Of the Six Terminations of Adjectives declined like *ἀγαθός*, Two only are given; and under Adjectives of Three Terminations Five Modes of Variation peculiar to Participles are omitted; which, to prevent Confusion, might indisputably to have been pointed out; nor has Notice been taken of them in any other Place. But the most material Deficiency appears in the Rules of Syntax, in which very little has been contributed to the Illustration of Greek Construction, and in the Government of Prepositions in which their various Senses have been too much disregarded.

To give Instances of *indistinct Arrangement* were to transcribe considerable Parts of those Grammars; viz. the Declension and Comparison of Adjectives, the Rules of Augment and of Formation of Tenses, particularly of Verbs Contract, which differ from other Verbs in *α* Pure in the Present and Imperfect Tenses only: These Tenses alone ought to have been exhibited in the Table, and the Rules for the Formation of the rest reduced to those of Barytonous Verbs in *α* Pure.

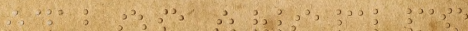


# GREEK LETTERS are Twenty-four. (a)

Figure.	Name.	Power.
A α	Ἀλφα Alpha	a
B β β	Βητα Beta	b
Γ γ γ	Γαμμα Gamma	g
Δ δ	Δελτα Delta	d
E ε	Ἐψιλον Epsilon	e short
Z ζ ζ	Ζητα Zeta	z
H η	Ἡτα Eta	e long
Θ θ θ	Θητα Theta	th
I ι	Ἰωτα Iota	i
K κ	Καππα Kappa	k c
Λ λ	Λαμβδα Lambda	l
M μ	Μυ Mu	m
N ν	Νυ Nu	n
Ξ ξ	Ξι Xi	x
O ο	Ὅμικρον Omicron	o short
Π π π	Πι Pi	p
Ρ ρ ρ	Ῥω Rho	r
Σ σ σ	Σιγμα Sigma	s
Τ τ τ	Ταυ Tau	t
Υ υ	Υψιλον Upsilon	u
Φ φ	Φι Phi	ph
Χ χ	Χι Chi	ch
Ψ ψ	Ψι Psi	pf
Ω ω	Ὠμηντα Omega	o long

(a) This and the succeeding Italic Letters refer to the Appendix.

## B



Letters consist of Vowels and Consonants.

VOWELS are Seven :

$\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\omicron$ ,  $\upsilon$ ,  $\omega$ .

Long	- - - -	$\eta$ , $\omega$ .
Short	- - - -	$\epsilon$ , $\omicron$ .
Doubtful	- - -	$\alpha$ , $\iota$ , $\upsilon$ .
Mutable ( <i>b</i> )	- -	$\alpha$ , $\epsilon$ , $\omicron$ .
Immutable	- -	$\eta$ , $\iota$ , $\upsilon$ , $\omega$ .
Prepositive ( <i>c</i> )	-	$\alpha$ , $\epsilon$ , $\eta$ , $\omicron$ , $\omega$ .
Subjunctive	- -	$\iota$ , $\upsilon$ .

DIPHTHONGS.

Proper	- -	$\alpha\iota$ , $\alpha\upsilon$ , $\epsilon\iota$ , $\epsilon\upsilon$ , $\omicron\iota$ , $\omicron\upsilon$ .
Improper	-	$\alpha$ , $\eta$ , $\omega$ , $\eta\upsilon$ , $\iota\upsilon$ , $\omega\upsilon$ .
Mutable ( <i>d</i> )		$\alpha\iota$ , $\alpha\upsilon$ , $\omicron\iota$ .
Immutable	-	$\epsilon\iota$ , $\epsilon\upsilon$ , $\omicron\upsilon$ .

(e) CONSONANTS consist of

Mutes	-	{	smooth	$\pi, \kappa, \tau$ ;
			middle	$\beta, \gamma, \delta$ ;
			rough	$\phi, \chi, \theta$ ;
Semivowels	{	double	{	{—or $\delta\sigma$ ,
			$\xi$ —or	$\kappa\sigma, \gamma\sigma, \chi\sigma$ ,
			$\psi$ —or	$\pi\sigma, \beta\sigma, \phi\sigma$ ;
		Liquids	$\lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho$ ;	

and the letter  $\sigma$ .

BREATHINGS.

Smooth, or	{	used before all Words beginning with a Vowel or Diphthong.
mild [']		
Rough, or		
aspirate [']		

Words beginning with  $\upsilon$  or  $\rho$  have always the rough Breathing. When  $\rho$  is doubled, the former has the smooth Breathing, as  $\rho\rho$ .



A smooth Mute before an aspirated Vowel is changed into the corresponding rough one.

## PARTS OF SPEECH. (f)

Article,	Participle,
Noun,	Adverb,
Pronoun,	Conjunction,
Verb,	Preposition.

## NUMBERS.

Singular, Dual, Plural.

## CASES.

Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative.

## GENDERS.

Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

## ARTICLE. (g)

ὁ, ἡ, το, *hic, hæc, hoc* ; thus declined :

Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. ὁ, ἡ, το,						N. οἱ, αἱ, τα,		
G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ,			N. A. τῶ, τᾶ, τῷ,			G. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν,		
D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ,						D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,		
A. τόν, τήν, τό,			G. D. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν.			A. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,		

## DECLENSIONS are Ten :

Five of Simple and Five of Contracted Nouns. (h)

## FIRST DECLENSION of the SIMPLER.

Two Terminations, *ας* and *ης* ; (i)

Masculine Gender.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ταμι-ας,		N. οἱ ταμι-αι,
G. τοῦ ταμι-α,	N. A. V. τῷ ταμι-α,	G. τῶν ταμι-ων
D. τῷ ταμι-α,		D. τοῖς ταμι-αι
A. τόν ταμι-ον,	G. D. τῶν ταμι-ων.	A. τοῖς ταμι-αι
V. ὦ ταμι-α.		V. ὦ ταμι-αι.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ τελων-ης,		N. οἱ τελων-αι,
G. τῶ τελων-ος,	N. A. V. τῶ τελων-α,	G. τῶν τελων-ων,
D. τῷ τελων-ῳ,		D. τοῖς τελων-αῖς,
A. τὸν τελων-ῆν,	G. D. τοῖν τελων-αῖν.	A. τῶς τελων-ας,
V. ὦ τελων-η.*		V. ὦ τελων-αι.

Some words of this Declension are contracted ;

Sing.	Dual.	Sing.	Dual.
	&c.		&c.
N. Ἐρμ-εας, κς.		N. Ἀπελλ-εης, ης.	
G. Ἐρμ-εος, ος.		G. Ἀπελλ-εος, ος.	
D. Ἐρμ-εῳ, ῳ.		D. Ἀπελλ-εῳ, ῳ.	
A. Ἐρμ-εῶν, ῶν.		A. Ἀπελλ-εῶν, ῶν.	
V. Ἐρμ-εα, η.		V. Ἀπελλ-εῃ, η.	

## SECOND DECLENSION.

Two Terminations, α and η ; Feminine Gender.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ μεστ-α,		N. αἱ μεστ-αι,
G. τῆς μεστ-ης,	N. A. V. τῇ μεστ-α,	G. τῶν μεστ-ων,
D. τῇ μεστ-ῃ,		D. ταῖς μεστ-αῖς,
A. τὴν μεστ-αν,	G. D. ταῖν μεστ-αῖν.	A. τῶς μεστ-ας,
V. ὦ μεστ-α.		V. ὦ μεστ-αι.

Sing. N. ἡ φιλι-α.  
G. τῆς φιλίας.†  
D. τῇ φιλι-α. — In the rest like μεστῃ.

National Denominations in ης,  
Poetical Nouns in ης,  
All Nouns in τῆς, (I)  
Compounds of παρῶ, μετῶ, τριβῶ,  
Also λαγῶς, Μεναιχῶς, Πυραιχῶς,  
Nouns in εῆς make it in α or η.

make the Vocative in α.

† Nouns, ending in δα, θα, ρα, α pure, and ᾱ contracted;  
Ἀθηνᾶ, μνᾶ, ἱερᾶ from ἱερα, make the Genitive in ας, and the D.  
A vowel is called pure, when immediately following a Vowel  
thong, with which it is not mixed or united in sound.

Θεικᾶ, Μελικᾶ, Ραυκᾶ, have the same form. (m)



Sing.		Dual.	Plural.	
N.	ἡ τιμ-η,		N.	αἱ τιμ-αι,
G.	της τιμ-ης,	N.A.V. τα τιμ-α,	G.	των τιμ-ων,
D.	τῇ τιμ-ῇ,		D.	ταῖς τιμ-αῖς,
A.	τὴν τιμ-ην,	G.D. ταὶν τιμ-αιν.	A.	τὰς τιμ-ας,
V.	ὦ τιμ-η.		V.	ὦ τιμ-αι.

Some Nouns of this Declension contract

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha\alpha \\ \epsilon\alpha \end{array} \right\} \text{ into } \tilde{\alpha}. \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\alpha \\ \epsilon\eta \\ \alpha\eta \end{array} \right\} \text{ into } \tilde{\eta}. \quad (n)$

Sing.		Sing.	
N.	μν-αα, α̃.	N.	ερ-εα, α̃.
G.	μν-ααs, α̃s.	G.	ερ-εαs, α̃s.
D.	μν-αα, α̃.	D.	ερ-εα, α̃.
A.	μν-ααv, α̃v.	A.	ερ-εαv, α̃v.
V.	μν-αα, α̃, &c.	V.	ερ-εα, α̃, &c.

Sing.			Sing.			Sing.		
N.	λεον-εα,	ῆ.	N.	γαλ-εη,	ῆ.	N.	απλ-αη,	ῆ.
G.	λεον-εας,	ῆς.	G.	γαλ-εης,	ῆς.	G.	απλ-αης,	ῆς.
D.	λεον-εα,	ῆ.	D.	γαλ-εη,	ῆ.	D.	απλ-αη,	ῆ.
A.	λεον-εαν,	ῆν.	A.	γαλ-εην,	ῆν.	A.	απλ-αην,	ῆν.
V.	λεον-εα,	ῆ.	V.	γαλ-εη,	ῆ.	V.	απλ-αη,	ῆ.

### THIRD DECLENSION.

Two Terminations. { *os*, Masculine, Feminine, and Common Gender ;  
                                  *ov*, Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ λογία	N. A. V. τῶ λογίῳ	N. αἱ λογίαι
G. τῆς λογίας	G. D. τοῖν λογίῳιν	G. τῶν λογίῳιν
D. τῇ λογίᾳ		D. ταῖς λογίῳις
A. τὴν λογίαν		A. τὰς λογίας
V. λογίῳ		V. λογίῳιν

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. το ξυλ-ον,		N. τα ξυλ-α,
G. τῶ ξυλ-ε,	N. A. V. τῷ ξυλ-ῷ,	G. τῶν ξυλ-ων,
D. τῷ ξυλ-ῳ,		D. τοῖς ξυλ-οῖς,
A. το ξυλ-ον,	G. D. τοῖν ξυλ-οῖν.	A. τα ξυλ-α,
V. ᾧ ξυλ-ον.		V. ᾧ ξυλ-α.

Nouns of this Declension contract

οος and εος } into { ᾶς.  
οον and εον } { ᾶν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ν-οος, ᾶς.		N. οἱ ν-οοι, ᾶι.
ς ν-οε, ᾶ.	N. A. V. τῷ ν-οῷ, ᾶ.	G. τῶν ν-οων, ᾶν.
ῳ ν-οῳ, ᾶ.		D. τοῖς ν-οοῖς, ᾶῖς.
ον ν-οον, ᾶν.	G. D. τοῖν ν-οοῖν, ᾶν.	A. τῶς ν-οες, ᾶς.
ν-οε, ᾶ.		V. ᾧ ν-οοι, ᾶι.

its Compounds εὐνοος, ἀνοος, &c. Also, ῥοος, πλοος, χροος, with their Compounds

καταρῥοος,	διαπλοος,	ἄχνοος,	λιπαροχροος,
καλλιρῥοος,	ἐπιπλοος,	ἐγχοος,	ψαφαροχροος,
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

to the contracted of this Form may ἴησας be read, differing in the Dative only, which ends in and (with more Propriety than to the Triptots) inutives in ᾶς ; as, Διονῦς, Καμῦς, Κλαυῦς.

Sing.	Sing.
N. ἴησ-ᾶς,	N. Διον-ῦς,
G. ἴησ-ᾶ,	G. Διον-ῦ, (ρ)
D. ἴησ-ᾶ,	D. Διον-ῦ,
A. ἴησ-ᾶν,	A. Διον-ῦν,
V. ἴησ-ᾶ.	V. Διον-ῦ.



εος.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
N.	ἀδελφιδ-εος, ἕς.	N. A. V.	ἀδελφιδ-εω, ὦ.	N.	ἀδελφιδ-εοι, οἱ.
G.	ἀδελφιδ-εω, ἑ.			G.	ἀδελφιδ-εων, ὧν.
D.	ἀδελφιδ-εω, ὦ.	G. D.	ἀδελφιδ-εοιν, οῖν.	D.	ἀδελφιδ-εοις, οῖς.
A.	ἀδελφιδ-εον, ἕν.			A.	ἀδελφιδ-εας, ἑς.
V.	ἀδελφιδ-ει, ἦ.			V.	ἀδελφιδ-εοι, οῖ.

οον.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
N.	χρυσ-οον, ἕν.	N. A. V.	χρυσ-οω, ὦ.	N.	χρυσ-οα, ὅ.
G.	χρυσ-οω, ἑ.			G.	χρυσ-οων, ὧν.
D.	χρυσ-οω, ὦ.	G. D.	χρυσ-οοιν, οῖν.	D.	χρυσ-οοις, οῖς.
A.	χρυσ-οον, ἕν.			A.	χρυσ-οα, ὅ.
V.	χρυσ-οον, ἕν.			V.	χρυσ-οα, ὅ.

εον.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
N.	ος-εον, ἕν.	N. A. V.	ος-εω, ὦ.	N.	ος-εα, ὅ.
G.	ος-εω, ἑ.			G.	ος-εων, ὧν.
D.	ος-εω, ὦ.	G. D.	ος-εοιν, οῖν.	D.	ος-εοις, οῖς.
A.	ος-εον, ἕν.			A.	ος-εα, ὅ.
V.	ος-εον, ἕν.			V.	ος-εα, ὅ.

N. B. The Compounds of *νους* and *ῥοος* are contracted in the Nominative and Accusative Singular, but seldom in the Genitive Plural; as, *εὔνοα*, *καλιῤῥοα*, not *εὔνᾱ*, *καλιῤῥᾱ*. G. *εὔνοων*, seldom *εὔνῶν*.

*Σαα* is contracted in three Cases only; *i. e.* the Nominative Singular, and the Accusative Singular and Plural in the following Manner:

Sing.		Plural.	
N.	σᾶς.	A. { <i>τὰς σαας</i> , } <i>σᾶς.</i>	<i>σᾶς.</i>
G.	σᾶν.		
V.	σᾶν.		

## FOURTH DECLENSION. (q)

Two Terminations. { ως, Masculine, Feminine, and Common Gender ; \*  
ων, Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λεως,		N. οἱ λεωι,
G. τῷ λεωι,	N. A. V. τῶ λεωι,	G. των λεωνι,
D. τῶ λεωι,		D. τοις λεωις,
A. τον λεωνι,	G. D. τοιν λεωνι.	A. τῷ λεωι,
V. ὦ λεωι.		V. ὦ λεωι.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. το ευγεωνι,		N. τα ευγεωνι,
G. τῷ ευγεωι,	N. A. V. τῶ ευγεωι,	G. των ευγεωνι,
D. τῶ ευγεωι,		D. τοις ευγεωις,
A. το ευγεωνι,	G. D. τοιν ευγεωνι.	A. τα ευγεωι,
V. ὦ ευγεωνι,		V. ὦ ευγεωι.

## FIFTH DECLENSION.

Eight Terminations. { α, ι, υ, Neuter Gender ;  
ι, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ, all Genders. (r)

This Declension increases in the Genitive Case.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
σωματι,		N. τα σωματα,
σωματος,	N. A. V. το σωματε	G. των σωματωνι,
D. τῶ σωματι,		D. τοις σωματι,
A. το σωματι,	G. D. τοιν σωματοι.	A. τα σωματα,
V. ὦ σωματι.		V. ὦ σωματα.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ τιανι,		N. οἱ τιανεςι,
G. τῷ τιανι,	N. A. V. τῶ τιανι,	G. τῶ τιανι,
D. τῶ τιανι,		D. τοις τιανι,
A. τον τιανι,	G. D. τοιν τιανι.	A. τῶ τιανι,
V. ὦ τιανι.		V. ὦ τιανι.

\* Χρησ, of this Declension, is of the Neuter Gender, also read.



# Many Words of this Declension ending

in

ων, εαρ, αας, αῖς, ηεις, οεις, are contracted in every Case; as,

ων.

Sing.

N. κεν-ων, ων.

G. κεν-ωνος, ωνος. &c.

εαρ.

N. εαρ, ηρ.

G. εαρως, ηρως. &c.

αας.

N. λαας, λας.

G. λααος, λαιος. &c.

αῖς.

N. δαῖς, δας.

G. δαῖδος, δαδος. &c.

ηεις.

N. τιμ-ηεις, ης.

G. τιμ-ηεντος, ηντος. &c.

οεις.

N. πλακ-οεις, ες.

G. πλακ-οεντος, εντος. &c.

in

ις, εις, αυς, υς, ες, and Comparatives in ων, are contracted in particular Cases; as,

ις.

Sing.

N. εις.

G. ειιδος.

Plural.

N. ερ-ιδες,

A. ερ-ιδας,

V. ερ-ιδεις,

εις.

εις.

N. κλεις.

G. κλειδος.

N. κλ-ειδες,

A. κλ-ειδας,

V. κλ-ειδεις.

εις.

αυς.

N. ναυς.

G. ναος.

N. ν-αες,

A. ν-αας,

V. ν-αεις,

αυς.

υς.

N. βολευς.

G. βολευος.

N. βολε-υες,

A. βολε-υας,

V. βολε-υεις,

υς.

ες.

N. βες.

G. βοος.

N. β-οες,

A. β-οας,

V. β-οεις,

ες.

ων, Comparatives.

N. μειζων.

G. μειζονος.

A. μειζ-ονα, οα, ω.

N. μειζ-ονες, οες,

A. μειζ-ονας, οας,

V. μειζ-ονεις, οεις,

ες.

ηρ, and Δημητηρ, are syncopated in every Case except the Dative Plural, \* ὄνηρ, because ν never immediately precedes ρ; and γαστηρ, throughout the Dual, but in

information of this Case in the following page, Rule III.

the Genitive and Dative only of the Singular, and the Nominative and Vocative only of the Plural, to distinguish them from *παῖρα*, *μήρα*, and *γασῖρα*, of the Second of the Simples.

### Examples.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>θυγατ-ης</i> .		N. <i>θυγατ-ερες, ρες</i> .
G. <i>θυγατ-ερος, ρος</i> .	N. A. V. <i>θυγατ-ερε, ρε</i> .	G. <i>θυγατ-εραν, ραν</i> .
D. <i>θυγατ-ερι, ρι</i> .		D. <i>θυγατ-ερασι</i> .
A. <i>θυγατ-ερα, ρα</i> .	G. D. <i>θυγατ-εροι, ροι</i> .	A. <i>θυγατ-ερας, ρας</i> .
V. <i>θυγατ-ερ</i> .		V. <i>θυγατ-ερες, ρες</i> .

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>άν-ης</i> .		N. <i>άν-ερες, δες</i> .
G. <i>άν-ερος, δερος</i> .	N. A. V. <i>άν-ερε, δε</i> .	G. <i>άν-εραν, δεραν</i> .
D. <i>άν-ερι, δερι</i> .		D. <i>άν-ερασι</i> .
A. <i>άν-ερα, δερα</i> .	G. D. <i>άν-εροι, δεροι</i> .	A. <i>άν-ερας, δερας</i> .
V. <i>άν-ερ</i> .		V. <i>άν-ερες, δες</i> .

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>πατ-ης</i> .		N. <i>πατ-ερες, ρες</i> .
G. <i>πατ-ερος, ρος</i> .	N. A. V. <i>πατ-ερε, ρε</i> .	G. <i>πατ-εραν</i> .
D. <i>πατ-ερι, ρι</i> .		D. <i>πατ-ερασι</i> .
A. <i>πατ-ερα</i> .	G. D. <i>πατ-εροι, ροι</i> .	A. <i>πατ-ερας</i> .
V. <i>πατ-ερ</i> .		V. <i>πατ-ερες, ρες</i> .

*Γασηρ* differs from *πατηρ* and *μητηρ* by making the Dative Plural *γασηρσι*.

### R U L E S.

I. The *Accusative* Singular of this Declension ends in *α*.

II. The *Vocative* is like the Nominative.

*To this Rule Participles admit of no Exception.*

III. The *Dative Plural* is formed,

1. In Words ending in *ξ*, *ψ*, or, after a long vowel, *θ*, from the Nominative Singular, by adding *ι* : as, *φλοξ*, *φλοξι* ; *γυψ*, *γυψι* ; *κλειθ*, *κλειθι* ;



κτεῖς, κτεσι,  
 ἔς, ὥσι,  
 πῦς, ποσι,  
 βῦς, βοσι, Poetice,

} are excepted.

2. In others, from the Dative Singular, by inserting σ before ι ; \* as, ὄφι, ὄφισι ; ῥητορι, ῥητορσι. δ, θ, ν, τ, preceding ι in the Singular are rejected : as, λαμπαδι, λαμπασι ; ἀλλανήι, ἀλλᾶσι. After this Rejection, if ο remain in the Penultima, υ is assumed to form a Diphthong : as, λεοντι, λευσι.
3. Syncopated Nouns in ηρ, ερος, form it in ασι ; as, πατηρ, πατρασι, except γαστηρ, γαστηρσι. Also, ἄσηρ, not syncopated, makes ἄσρασι ; ἄρην, ἄρνες, ἄρνασι ; ὕις, ὕιασι.

## EXCEPTIONS.

In the *Accusative* Singular.

- I. Nouns in ις, υς, αυς, ες, † declined pure, Δις excepted, change the σ of the Nominative into ν, and one Word in ας ; as,

N.	G.	A.	N.	G.	A.
ἴφ-ις.	ιος,	ιν.	γρᾶνς,	γρᾶος,	γρᾶνν.
βοῖρ-υς,	υος,	υν.	βῦς,	βοος,	βυν.
N.	G.	A.	N.	G.	A.

λα-ας, λα-αος, λα-αν ; contracted λας, λαος, λαν.

- II. Many † in ις and υς, declined impure, and one in εις, also the Compounds of πῦς, have both Terminations ; as,

N.	G.	A.	N.	G.	A.
ῥος,		{ -ιδα, -ιν.	κορ-υς,	-υθος,	{ -υθα, -υν.
ος,		{ -ειδα, -ειν.	οιδ.π-ες,	-οδος,	{ -οδα. -εν.

ys χερσι, from the Poetic Singular χερσ.

ς, among the Poets, end in α ; as, ἑστραα, ὄξεα, νεα, νηα, βοα.

ς of Accents called Barytons or Gravitons.

ς, χαρῖν ; Χάρις, the Grace, Χαριτα.

In the *Vocative*.

I. From the Genitives of *ας*, *αῖλος* ; \* *εις*, *εἰλος* ; † *ων*, *οῖλος* : *τος* is rejected to form the Vocative.

II. From the Genitives of *ας*, *αινος* ; *ην*, *ενος* ; † *ηρ*, *ερος* ; § *ων*, *ονος* ; || *ωρ*, *ορος* ; it is formed by rejecting *ος*.

III. *Σωτερ*, *Ἀπολλον*, *Ποσειδον*, in the Vocative, are Exceptions to *ηρ*, *ηρος* ; *ων*, *ωνος* ; whose Vocatives conform to the general Rule. But *σωτηρ* is sometimes found.

IV. *σ* of the Nominative is cast off in,

1. Many ¶ Nouns declined pure and impure in *ις* and *υς*, except *Σαλαμινς*, *ἐλπις*, *χλαμυς*.
2. All Monosyllables and Adjectives in *υς*.
3. All Nouns in *εις* and *υς*, except *παις* \*\* and *ὄδεις*, which conform to the Rule.
4. Adjectives and Substantives in *εις*, *εἰλος*.
5. *κλεις* makes *κλεις* and *κλει* ; and *παις*, *παι*.

V. *ις* of the first of the Contracts makes *εις*.

VI. *ως* and *ω*, *οος*, of the Fourth of the Contracts, make it in *αι*, like the contracted Dative.

\* Some of this Class, by Observers of Accents called Oxytons or Acutons, follow the Rule ; as, Voc. *ἱμας*. From Proper Names the Poets cast off *ν* ; as, *Ἀια*, *Θοα*, *Καλκα*, whom the Latins imitate ; as, *Ὀ Πάλλα*. Virg.

† These have another Vocative rejecting the *σ* of the Nominative by Exception IV. as, *χαριεν* and *χαριει*.

‡ *Ποιμεν* conforms to the Rule.

§ *Πιργ* follows the Rule.

|| Hence *κυον*, Vocative of *κυων*, whose other Cases are found in the obsolete *κυονος*, *κυονι*, *κυονα*.

¶ Called, by the Observers of Accents, Barytons or Gr.

\*\* Yet its Compounds fall under this Exception ; as,

*χαλκοπαις*



## (3) FIRST DECLENSION of CONTRACTS.

Three Terminations. {  $\kappa$ , Masculine, Feminine, and Common Gender ;  
 {  $\epsilon\varsigma$ , } Neuter.  
 {  $\omicron\varsigma$ , }

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ τριη-ης.	N. A. V.	N. αἱ τριη-ες, εις.
G. τῆς τριη-ος, ἑς.	τα τριη-εε, η.	G. τῶν τριη-ων, ὧν.
D. τῇ τριη-εῖ, εἰ.	G. D.	D. ταῖς τριη-εσι.
A. τὴν τριη-εα η.	ταῖν τριη-εοιν, οἰν.	A. τὰς τριη-εας, εἰς.
V. ᾧ τριη-εῖς.		V. ᾧ τριη-εεῖς, εἰς.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ τεῖχ-ος.	N. A. V.	N. τὰ τεῖχ-εα, η.
G. τοῦ τεῖχ-ος, ἑς.	τὰ τεῖχ-εε, η.	G. τῶν τεῖχ-ων, ὧν.
D. τῷ τεῖχ-εῖ, εἰ.	G. D.	D. τοῖς τεῖχ-εσι.
A. τὸ τεῖχ-ος.	τοῖν τεῖχ-εοιν, οἰν.	A. τὰ τεῖχ-εα, η.
V. ᾧ τεῖχ-ος.		V. ᾧ τεῖχ-εα, η.

Nouns compounded of  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ , as Ἡρακλῆς, Ἐπεικλῆς, have a double Contraction, one in the Nominative, and two in the other Cases.

1st Contraction.

2d Contraction.

N. Ἡρακλ-ης,	ης.
G. Ἡρακλ-εος, ἑς,	εος, ἑς.
D. Ἡρακλ-εῖ, εἰ,	εῖ, εἰ.
A. Ἡρακλ-εα, εα,	εα, η.
V. Ἡρακλ-εῖς, εἰς,	εῖς,

## SECOND DECLENSION. (1)

Two Terminations. {  $\kappa$ , Masculine, Feminine, and Common Gender ;  
 {  $\iota$ , Neuter.

Dual.	Plural.
N. A. V. τὸ ὄφ-ις,	N. αἱ ὄφ-εις, ἱ.
G. D. τοῦ ὄφ-ιιν.	C. τῶν ὄφ-ιων,
	D. ταῖς ὄφ-εσι,
	A. τὰς ὄφ-εας, ἱς,
	V. ᾧ ὄφ-εῖς, ἱς.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ σινη-ι,		N. τὰ σινη-ια, ἱ,
G. τῆ σινη-ιο,	N. A. V. τῷ σινη-ι,	G. τῶν σινη-ίων,
D. τῷ σινη-ιῷ, ῖ,		D. τοῖς σινη-ιοῖ,
A. τὸ σινη-ι,	G. D. τοῖν σινη-ιοῖν.	A. τὰ σινη-ια, ῖ,
V. ὦ σινη-ι.		V. ὦ σινη-ια, ῖ.

### THIRD DECLENSION. (u)

Three Terminations. { *υς*, Masculine ;  
*υς*, Masculine and Feminine ;  
*υ*, Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ βασιλ-ευς,		N. οἱ βοσιλ-εες, εῖς,
G. τῆ βασιλ-εος,	N. A. V. τῷ βασιλ-ε,	G. τῶν βασιλ-εων,
D. τῷ βασιλ-εῷ, εῖ,		D. τοῖς βασιλ-ευσι,
A. τὸν βασιλ-εα,	G. D. τοῖν βασιλ-εοῖν.	A. τῆς βασιλ-εας, εῖς,
V. ὦ βασιλ-ε.		V. ὦ βασιλ-εες, εῖς.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πελεκ-υς,		N. οἱ πελεκ-εες, εῖς,
G. τῆ πελεκ-εος.	N. A. V. τῷ πελεκ-ε,	G. τῶν πελεκ-εων,
D. τῷ πελεκ-εῷ, εῖ,		D. τοῖς πελεκ-εσι,
A. τὸν πελεκ-υν,	G. D. τοῖν πελεκ-εοῖν.	A. τῆς πελεκ-εας, εῖς,
V. ὦ πελεκ-υ.		V. ὦ πελεκ-εες, εῖς.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ἄς-υ,		N. τὰ ἄς-εα, ῆ,
G. τῆ ἄς-εος,	N. A. V. τῷ ἄς-ε,	G. τῶν ἄς-εων,
D. τῷ ἄς-εῷ, εῖ,		D. τοῖς ἄς-εσι,
A. τὸ ἄς-υ,	G. D. τοῖν ἄς-εοῖν.	A. τὰ ἄς-εα, ῆ,
V. ὦ ἄς-υ.		V. ὦ ἄς-εα, ῆ.

### FOURTH DECLENSION. (υ)

Two Terminations, { *ως*, } Feminine Gender.  
*ω*, }

Sing.	Dual.	
N. ἡ φειδ-ω,		N. αἱ φ
G. τῆς φειδ-ωος,	N. A. V. τὰ φειδ-ω,	G. τῶν
D. τῇ φειδ-οῖ,		D. ταῖς
A. τῇ φειδ-ω,	G. D. τῶν φειδ-ωιν.	A. τὰς
V. ὦ φειδ-ω.		V. ὦ φ



## FIFTH DECLENSION.

Two Termini- { *ας* pure, } Neuter Gender.  
 nations. { *ας*, }

Singulariter.

N. το κεράς.

G. το κεράλος, by Syncope *κεράος*, by Crasis *κεράως*.D. τῷ κεράϊ, *κεράϊ*, *κεράϊ*.

A. το κεράς.

V. ὦ κεράς.

Dualiter.

N. A. V. τῷ κεράϊ, by Syncope *κεράϊ*, by Crasis *κεράϊ*.G. D. τοῖν κεράϊν, *κεράϊν*, *κεράϊν*.

Pluraliter.

N. τὰ κεράια, *κεράια*, *κεράια*.G. τῶν κεράϊων, *κεράϊων*, *κεράϊων*.

D. τοῖς κεράϊσι.

A. τὰ κεράια, *κεράια*, *κεράια*.V. ὦ κεράια, *κεράια*, *κεράια*.

## ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives of Three Terminations are formed in

ων, ὄσα, ον,	} after the 2d and 5th of the Simples.
ας, ἄσα, αν,	
εις, ἑσσα, εν,	
* { ης, ἥσα, ην,	
{ ὄς, ὄσα, ὄν,	

ος, η, ον,	} after the 2d and 3d of the Simples.

1,	} after the 2d of the Simples and 3d of the Contracts.

terminations are contracted from *ηεις*, *ηῆσα*, *ηεν*; and

*present act*      Examples.      *perfect act*

ον.

Sing.

N.	ἐκ-ων,	ἔσται,	ον.
G.	ἐκ-οντος,	ἔσσης,	οντος.
D.	ἐκ-οντι,	ἔσση,	οντι.
A.	ἐκ-οντα,	ἔσταν,	ον.
V.	ἐκ-ων,*	ἔσται,	ον.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἐκ-οντε,	ἔσται,	οντε.
G. D.	ἐκ-οντοιν,	ἔσταιν,	οντοιν.

Plural.

N.	ἐκ-οντες,	ἔσται,	οντα.
G.	ἐκ-οντων,	ἔσταν,	οντων.
D.	ἐκ-οσι,	ἔσταις,	οσι.
A.	ἐκ-οντας,	ἔστας,	οντα.
V.	ἐκ-οντες,	ἔσται,	οντα.

εις.

Sing.

N.	χει-εις,	ἔσσει,	ει.
G.	χει-εινος,	ἔσσης,	εινος.
D.	χει-εινι,	ἔσση,	εινι.
A.	χει-εινα,	ἔσσαν,	ει.
V.	{ χει-ει & χει-ει, }	ἔσσει,	ει.

Dual.

N. A. V.	χει-ειντε,	ἔσσει,	ειντε.
G. D.	χει-εινοιν,	ἔσσαιν,	εινοιν.

Plural.

N.	χει-ειντες,	ἔσται,	ειντα.
G.	χει-ειντων,	ἔσταν,	ειντων.
D.	χει-εισι,	ἔσταις,	εισι.
A.	χει-ειντας,	ἔστας,	ειντα.
V.	χει-ειντες,	ἔσται,	ειντα.

ας.

Sing.

N.	π-ας,	ἄσται,	ας.
G.	π-αντος,	ἄσσης,	αντος.
D.	π-αντι,	ἄσση,	αντι.
A.	π-αντα,	ἄσταν,	ας.
V.	π-ας,	ἄσται,	ας.

Dual.

N. A. V.	π-αντε,	ἄσται,	αντε.
G. D.	π-αντοιν,	ἄσταιν,	αντοιν.

Plural.

N.	π-αντες,	ἄσται,	αντα.
G.	π-αντων,	ἄσταν,	αντων.
D.	π-ασι,	ἄσταις,	ασι.
A.	π-αντας,	ἄστας,	αντα.
V.	π-αντες,	ἄσται,	αντα.

ης.

Sing.

N.	τιμ-ης,	ἦσσαι,	ην.
G.	τιμ-ήντος,	ἦσσης,	ήντος.
D.	τιμ-ήντι,	ἦσση,	ήντι.
A.	τιμ-ήντα,	ἦσσαν,	ην.
V.	{ † τιμ-ην & τιμ-η, }	ἦσσαι,	ην.

Dual.

N. A. V.	τιμ-ήντε,	ἦσσαι,	ήντε.
G. D.	τιμ-ήντοιν,	ἦσσαιν,	ήντοιν.

Plural.

N.	τιμ-ήντες,	ἦσται,	ήντα.
G.	τιμ-ήντων,	ἦσταν,	ήντων.
D.	τιμ-ήσι,	ἦσταις,	ήσι.
A.	τιμ-ήντας,	ἦστας,	ήντα.
V.	τιμ-ήντες,	ἦσται,	ήντα.

\* This Word and *δων* follow the Analogy of the making the Vocative in *ων*, and not in *ον* according to ception. After this form the Participles of the present and Aorist Active are declined.

† *Timis* has in the Vocative Case *τιμην* and *τιμη* by IV. to the general Rule of the Vocative in the Fifth Simplices, whence we have *τιμη* and *τιμη* in the contract

υς.		
Sing.		
N.	πλακ-ῆς,	ῆσα, ῆν.
G.	πλακ-ῆντος,	ῆσσης, ῆντος.
D.	πλακ-ῆντι,	ῆσση, ῆντι,
A.	πλακ-ῆντα,	ῆσαν, ῆν.
V.	{ *πλακ-ῆν & } πλακ-ῆ,	ῆσα, ῆν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	πλακ-ῆντε, ῆσα, ῆντε.
G.D.	πλακ-ῆντοιν, ῆσαιιν, ῆντοιν.

Plural.

N.	πλακ-ῆντες, ῆσαι, ῆντα.
G.	πλακ-ῆντων, ῆσων, ῆντων.
D.	πλακ-ῆσι, ῆσαις, ῆσι.
A.	πλακ-ῆντας, ῆσας, ῆντα.
V.	πλακ-ῆντες, ῆσαι, ῆντα.

ος.		
Sing.		
N.	καλ-ος,	η, ον.
G.	καλ-ου,	ης, ου.
D.	καλ-ου,	η, ου.
A.	καλ-ον,	ην, ον.
V.	καλ-ε.	η, ον.

Dual.

N.A.V.	καλ-ω, α, ω.
G.D.	καλ-οιν, οιν, οιν.

Plural.

N.	καλ-οι, αι, α.
G.	καλ-ων, ων, ων.
D.	καλ-οις, αις, οις.
A.	καλ-ους, ας, α.
V.	καλ-οι, αι, α.

υς.

Sing.

N.	ῶς-υς,	ς α, ι.
G.	ῶς-εος,	ειας, εος,
D.	ῶς-ῆι, εῖ,	ειαι, εῖ, εῖ.
A.	ῶς-ον, †	ειον, ο.
V.	ῶς-υ,	εια, υ.

Dual.

N.A.V.	ῶς-εε,	ειας, εε.
G.D.	ῶς-εοιν,	ειοιν, εοιν.

Plural.

N.	ὅς-εες, εῖς, εἰαι, εας.
G.	ὅς-εων, εἰων, εων.
D.	ὅς-εσι, εἰαις, εσι.
A.	ὅς-εας, εῖς, εἰας, εα.
V.	ὅς-εες, εῖς, εἰαι, εα.

\* Contracted from πλακοειν and πλακοει, the Vocative of πλακοεις by the Rules I and IV. to the general Rule of the Vocative in the Fifth Edition of the Simples.

make the Masculine and Feminine of this Case in α; as, χαιραν.



*Exceptions.*

ας.

Μελας and ταλας borrow their Feminine from the obsolete μελαινος and ταλαινος. e. g.

Sing.

N.	μελ-ας,	αινα,	αν.
G.	μελ-ανος,	αινης,	ανος.
D.	μελ-ανι,	αινη,	ανι.
A.	μελ-ανα,	αιναν,	αν.
V.	μελ-αν,	αινα,	αν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	μελ-ανε,	αινα,	αν.
G. D.	μελ-ανων,	αιναν,	ανων.

Plural.

N.	μελ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα.
G.	μελ-ανων,	αινων,	ανων.
D.	μελ-ασι,	ειναις,	ασι.
A.	μελ-ανας,	αινας,	ανας.
V.	μελ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα.

In like Manner ταλας.

Μεγας is properly thus declined in the Singular-Number only :

Masc.	Femin.	Neuter.
N. μεγας,		μεγα.
A. μεγαν,		μεγα.
V. μεγα,		μεγα.

The Feminine Gender, with all the other Cases in the Masculine and Neuter, is borrowed from the obsolete μεγαλ-ος, η, αν. e. g.

Sing.

N.	μεγ-ας.	αλη,	α.
G.	μεγαλ-υ,	ης,	υ.
D.	μεγαλ-ω,	η,	ω.
A.	μεγ-αν,	αλην,	α.
V.	μεγ-α,	αλη,	α.

## Dual.

N. A. V.	μεγαλ-ω,	α,	ω.
G. D.	μεγαλ-ων,	αιν,	ων.

## Plural.

N.	μεγαλ-οι,	αι,	α.
G.	μεγαλ-ων,	ων,	ων.
D.	μεγαλ-οις,	αις,	οις.
A.	μεγαλ-υς,	ας,	α.
V.	μεγαλ-οι,	αι,	α.

ος.

I. Adjectives in *ος* pure, and *ρος*, make the Feminine in *α* : but Numerals in *οος*, as *ὀγδοος*, *απλοος*, *διπλοος* ; Adjectives in *εος*,\* denoting Matter and Colour, as *χαλκεος*, *χρυτεος*, *φοινικεος*, and the Pronoun *ἰος*, follow the general Example.

II. Four Adjectives, *ἄλλος*, *τηλικαυτος*, *τοσαυτος*, *τοιουτος*, four Pronouns, *ὅς*, *ὅτος*, *ἐκεῖνος*, *αὐτός*, with the Compounds of the last, *ἐμαυτε*, *σεαυτε*, *ἐαυτε*, make the Neuter in *ο*.

ως.

*Πολυς* is thus declined in the Singular Number only :

	Masc.	Femin.	Neuter.
N.	<i>πολυς</i> ,†		<i>πολυ</i> .
A.	<i>πολυ</i> ,		<i>πολυ</i> .
V.	<i>πολυ</i> ,		<i>πολυ</i> .

The Feminine and all the other Cases in the Masculine and Neuter are borrowed from the oblique *πολυ*, *ον*. e. g.

*πολυς*, which makes *ἀργυρ-ος*, *α*, its Feminine *ην*, *η*, being of

*πολυς* throughout like *ἄξ-υς*, *εις*, *α*.

Sing.

N. πολ-υς, λη, υ.  
G. πολ-λς, λης, λς.  
D. πολ-λω, λη, λω.  
A. πολ-υν, λην, υ.  
V. πολ-υ, λη, υ.

Dual.

N. A. V. πολλ-ω, α, ω.  
G. D. πολλ-οιν, αιν, οιν.

Plural.

N. πολλ-οι, αι, α.  
G. πολλ-ων, ων, ων.  
D. πολλ-οις, αις, οις.  
A. πολλ-ες, ας, α.  
V. πολλ-οι, αι, α.

Terminations peculiar to Participles only.

ωρ, εσα, εν,	} 2d Future Active.	} after the 2d and 5th of the Sim- ples.	
εις, εισα, εν,			} 1st and 2d Aorist Passive, and 2d Conjugation of Verbs in μι.
ες, εσα, ον, 3d	} Conjugation of Verbs in μι.		
υς, υσα, υν, 4th			} Perfect Active and Middle. Perfect Middle Ionic.
ως, υια, ος,			
*ως, ωσα, ως,			

ωρ.

Sing.

N. τυπ-ων, ετα, ει.  
G. τυπ-εντος, ετης, εντος.  
D. τυπ-εντι, εση, εντι.  
A. τυπ-κντα, εσαν, εν.  
V. τυπ-ων, εσα, εν.

Dual.

N. A. V. τυπ-εντε, εσα, εντε.  
G. D. τυπ-εντοι, εσαιν, εντοι.

Plural.

N. τυπ-εντες, εσαι, εντα.  
G. τυπ-κντων, εων, εντων.  
D. τυπ-εσι, εσαιν, ετι.  
A. τυπ-εντας, εσας, εντα.  
V. τυπ-εντες, εσαι, εντα.

εις.

Sing.

N. τυφθ-ης, εισα, εν.  
G. τυφθ-εντος, εισης, εντος.  
D. τυφθ-εντι, ειση, εντι.  
A. τυφθ-εντα, εισαν, εν.  
V. τυφθ-ης, εισα, εν.

Dual.

N. A. V. τυφθ-εντε, εισα, εντε.  
G. D. τυφθ-εντοι, εισαιν, εντοι.

Plural.

N. τυφθ-εντες, εισαι, εντα.  
G. τυφθ-εν  
D. τυφθ-ει  
A. τυφθ-εν  
V. τυφθ-εν

\* Contracted from α-ως, α-υια, α-ος.



ες.

Sing.

N.	διδ-ες,	εσα,	ον.
G.	διδ-οντος,	εσης,	οντος.
D.	διδ-οντι,	εση,	οντι.
A.	διδ-οντα,	εσαν,	ον.
V.	διδ-ες,	εσα,	ον.

Dual.

N. A. V.	διδ-οντε,	εσα,	οντε.
G. D.	διδ-οντων,	εσαν,	οντων.

Plural.

N.	διδ-οντες,	εσαι,	οντα.
G.	διδ-οντων,	εσαν,	οντων.
D.	διδ-εσι,	εσαις,	εσι.
A.	διδ-οντας,	εσας,	οντα.
V.	διδ-οντες,	εσαι,	οντα.

ες.

Sing.

N.	τετυφ-ως,	υια,	ος.
G.	τετυφ-οτος,	υιας,	οτος.
D.	τετυφ-οτι,	υια,	οτι.
A.	τετυφ-οτα,	υιαν,	ος.
V.	τετυφ-ως,	υια,	ος.

Dual.

N. A. V.	τετυφ-οτε,	υια,	οτε.
G. D.	τετυφ-οτων,	υιαν,	οτων.

Plural.

N.	τετυφ-οτες,	υιαι,	οτα.
G.	τετυφ-οτων,	υιων,	οταν.
D.	τετυφ-οσι,	υιας,	οσι.
	υφ-οτας,	υιας,	οτα.
	υφ-οτες,	υιας,	οτα.

υς.

Sing.

N.	ζευγν-υς,	υσα,	υν.
G.	ζευγν-υτος,	υσης,	υντος.
D.	ζευγν-υντι,	υση,	υντι.
A.	ζευγν-υντα,	υσαν,	υν.
V.	ζευγν-υς,	υσα,	υν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ζευγν-υντε,	υσα,	υντε.
G. D.	ζευγν-υντων,	υσαν,	υντων.

Plural.

N.	ζευγν-υντες,	υσαι,	υντα.
G.	ζευγν-υντων,	υσαν,	υντων.
D.	ζευγν-υσι,	υσαις,	υσι.
A.	ζευγν-υντας,	υσας,	υντα.
V.	ζευγν-υντες,	υσαι,	υντα.

ως contracted.

Sing.

N.	ες-ως,	ωςα,	ως.
G.	ες-ωτος,	ωσης,	ωτος.
D.	ες-ωτι,	ωση,	ωτι.
A.	ες-ωτα,	ωσαν,	ως.
V.	ες-ως,	ωςα,	ως.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ες-ωτε,	ωτα,	ωτε.
G. D.	ες-ωτων,	ωσαν,	ωτων.

Plural.

N.	ες-ωτες,	ωται,	ωτα.
G.	ες-ωτων,	ωσαν,	ωταν.
D.	ες-ωσι,	ωταις,	ωσι.
A.	ες-ωτας,	ωσας,	ωτα.
V.	ες-ωτες,	ωται,	ωτα.

# Adjectives of Three Articles and Two Terminations are formed in.

M. & F. N.

ην, εν, }  
ων, ον, }  
ωρ, ορ, }  
ες, ας, }  
ς, ι, }  
υς, υς, }  
ους, ους, }

} after the 5th of the Simples.

(ω) ος, ον, - - 3d of the Simples.  
ως, ων, - - 4th of the Simples.  
ης, ες, - - 1st of the Contracts.

## Examples.

ην.

Sing.

M. & F. N.

N. τερ-ην, εν.  
G. τερ-ενος.  
D. τερ-ενι.  
A. τερ-ενας, εν.  
V. τερ-εν.

Dual.

N. A. V. τερ-ενε.  
G. D. τερ-ενοιν.

Plural.

N. τερ-ενες, ενας.  
G. τερ-ενων.  
D. τερ-εσι.  
A. τερ-ενας, ενας.  
V. τερ-ενες, ενας.

ων.\*

Sing.

M. & F. N.

N. γειτ-ων, ον.  
G. γειτ-ονος.  
D. γειτ-ονι.  
A. γειτ-ονας, ον.  
V. γειτ-ον.

Dual.

N. A. V. γειτ-ονε.  
G. D. γειτ-ονοιν.

Plural.

N. γειτ-ονες, ονας.  
G. γειτ-ονων.  
D. γειτ-οσι.  
A. γειτ-ονας, ονας.  
V. γειτ-ονες, ονας.

ωρ.

Sing.

M. & F. N.

N. μεγαλητ-ωρ, ορ.  
G. μεγαλητ-ορος.  
D. μεγαλητ-ορι.  
A. μεγαλητ-ορας, ορ.  
V. μεγαλητ-ορ.

Dual.

N. A. V. μεγαλητ-ορε.  
G. D. μεγαλητ-οροι.

Plural.

N. μεγαλητ-ορες, ορα.  
G. μεγαλητ-ορων.  
D. μεγαλητ-ορσι.  
A. μεγαλητ-ορας, ορα.  
V. μεγαλητ-ορες, ορα.

\* Comparatives in ων vary from this Form only in the Accusative Singular of the 1st Termination, and the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural of both, in which they are syncopated and contracted :

Sing.		Plural.	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	
A. μειζ-ονα, οα, ω; ον.		N. μειζ-ονες, οες, υς ;	ονα
		A. μειζ-ονας, οας, υς ;	
		V. μειζ-ονες, οες, υς ;	

ος. Sing.		
M. & F.		N.
N. αἰν-ας,		αν.
G. αἰν-αντος.		
D. αἰν-αντι.		
A. αἰν-αυτα,		αν.
V. αἰν-αν.		

Dual.		
N. A. V.		
αἰν-αντε.		
G. D. αἰν-αντοιιν.		

Plural.		
N.		
αἰν-αντες, αυτα.		
G. αἰν-αντων.		
D. αἰν-ασι.		
A. αἰν-αυτας, αυτα.		
V. αἰν-αντες, αυτα.		

Sing.		
M. & F.		N.
N. διπ-ες,		εν.
G. διπ-οδος.		
D. διπ-οδι.		
A. διπ-οδα & εν, εν.		
V. διπ-ες & ε, εν.		

ος. Sing.		
M. & F.		N.
(ν) N. ενδοξ-ος,		ον.
G. ενδοξ-ος.		
D. ενδοξ-ω.		
A. ενδοξ-ον.		
V. ενδοξ-ε, ον.		

Dual.		
N. A. V.		
ενδοξ-ω.		
G. D. ενδοξ-οιν.		

Plural.		
N.		
ενδοξ-αι, α.		
G. ενδοξ-ων.		
D. ενδοξ-οις.		
A. ενδοξ-ες, α.		
		α.

ος. Sing.		
M. & F.		N.
N. ευχαρ-ις,		ι.
G. ευχαρ-ιτος.		
D. ευχαρ-ιτι.		
A. ευχαρ-ιτα, & ιν, ι.		
V. ευχαρ-ι.		

Dual.		
N. A. V.		
ευχαρ-ιτε.		
G. D. ευχαρ-ιτοιιν.		

Plural.		
N.		
ευχαρ-ιτες, ιτα.		
G. ευχαρ-ιτων.		
D. ευχαρ-ισι.		
A. ευχαρ-ιτας, ιτα.		
V. ευχαρ-ιτες, ιτα.		

ος.* Dual.		
N. A. V.		
διπ-οδε.		
G. D. διπ-οδοιν.		

ος.† Sing.		
M. & F.		N.
N. ευγε-ως,		ων.
G. ευγε-ω.		
D. ευγε-ω.		
A. ευγε-ων.		
V. ευγε-ως, ον.		

Dual.		
N. A. V.		
ευγε-ω.		
G. D. ευγε-ων.		

Plural.		
N.		
ευγε-ω.		
G. ευγε-ων.		
D. ευγε-ων.		
A. ευγε-ας, ω.		
V. ευγε-ω.		

ος. Sing.		
M. & F.		N.
N. αδακρ-υς,		υ.
G. αδακρ-υος.		
D. αδακρ-υι.		
A. αδακρ-υν, υ.		
V. αδακρ-υ.		

Dual.		
N. A. V.		
αδακρ-υε.		
G. D. αδακρ-υοιν.		

Plural.		
N.		
αδακρ-υεις, υς, υα.		
G. αδακρ-υων.		
D. αδακρ-υσι.		
A. αδακρ-υας, υς, υα.		
V. αδακρ-υεις, υς, υα.		

Plural.		
M. & F.		N.
N. διπ-οδεις, οδα.		
G. διπ-οδων.		
D. διπ-οσι.		
A. διπ-οδας, οδα.		
V. διπ-οδεις, οδα.		

ος. Sing.		
M. & F.		N.
N. αληθ-ης,		ης.
G. αληθ-εος,		ης.
D. αληθ-ει,		ει.
A. αληθ-εα, η, ες.		
V. αληθ-ες.		

Dual.		
N. A. V.		
αληθ-εε, η.		
G. D. αληθ-εοιν, οιν.		

Plural.		
N.		
αληθ-εις, εις, εα, η.		
G. αληθ-εων, αι.		
D. αληθ-εσι.		
A. αληθ-εας, εις, εα, η.		
V. αληθ-εις, εις, εα, η.		

Substantives of which they are compounded. Thus, νος; D. -οντι; A. -οντα, -ον. Contracted Compounds of d of the Simples, thus; εύν-υς, ιν; G. -υ; D. ω; A. -ων; e same manner those of μον, as, διμενος, &c.

pounds of ἔως, γίως, sometimes those of κερως, after the les. δυτέρ-ως, ων; G. -ωτος; D. -ωτι; A. -ωτα, ων.



(x) A few Adjectives, declined after the 5th of the Simples, are formed with Three Articles and One Termination in the Nominative Singular only; in all other Cases they conform to the Examples already given of Adjectives after that Declension of Two Terminations; they end in

	Nom.	Gen.
ων,	ὁ, ἡ, το,	τε, της, τω.
ς,	τριγλωχιν,	τριγλωχινος.
ς,	μακαρ,	μακαρος.
ς,	πολυδαιρας,	πολυδαιραδος.
ς,	πταξ,	πταγος.
ψ,	γλαυκωψ,	γλαυκωπος.
αρ,	πολυαρ,	πολυαρνος.

Example.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
M. F. N.	M. F. N.	M. & F. N.
N. πολυαρς.	N. A. V. πολυαρ-νε.	N. πολυαρ-νες, νοι.
G. πολυαρ-νος.		G. πολυαρ-νων.
D. πολυαρ-νι.		D. πολυαρ-σι.
A. πολυαρ-νας, ς,	G. D. πολυαρ-νοιν.	A. πολυαρ-νας, νοι.
V. πολυαρς.		V. πολυαρ-νες, νοι.

COMPARISON.

1. Adjectives ending in αρ, εις, ις, υς, αις, ης, υς, ην, αν, form their Comparison by the addition of τερος and ταλος to the

Nom. Sing. Masc. of	ας, εις, ις, υς,	as loving,	μακαρ, χαριεις, γασρις, απλαρ,	μακαριτερος, χαριεστερος, γασριστερος, απληστερος,	μακαριταλος, χαριεσταλος, γασρισταλος, απλησταλος.
Nom. Sing. Neuter of	ας, ης, υς,*	as	μελ-ας, αν, απειθ-ης, εις, ευδ-υς,	μελαντερος, απειθεστερος, ευδυτερος,	μελανταλος.
Nom. Plur. Masc. of	ων, αν,	as	τερ-ων, ενες, σπερ-ων, ονες,	τερ-ωνεστερος, σπερ-ωνεστερος,	

\* υς is often changed into ιων and ιτος; ταχυς, ταχισ, the irregular πολυς, πλαιων, ηλιωτος, for πολων, ηλιωτος.

II. Adjectives ending in  $\xi$  form their Comparison from the Nominative Plural by changing  $\epsilon\varsigma$  into  $\iota\varsigma\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$  and  $\iota\varsigma\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$  ; as,  $\beta\lambda\alpha\acute{\xi}$ ,  $\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\iota\varsigma\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\iota\varsigma\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$ .

III. Adjectives ending in  $\omicron\varsigma$  change  $\omicron\varsigma$ , if the Penultima be long, into  $\omicron\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$  and  $\omicron\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$  ; if short, into  $\omega\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$  and  $\omega\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$  : as,

$\epsilon\acute{\nu}\delta\omicron\zeta\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\nu}\delta\omicron\zeta\omicron\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\nu}\delta\omicron\zeta\omicron\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$  ;  
 $\phi\rho\omicron\nu\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\phi\rho\omicron\nu\iota\mu\omega\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\phi\rho\omicron\nu\iota\mu\omega\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$ .

The Attics compare many Adjectives in each of these Classes in  $\iota\varsigma\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\iota\varsigma\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , ;  $\alpha\iota\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\iota\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$  ; and  $\epsilon\varsigma\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\varsigma\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$  : the last in common with the Ionics.

### IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Posit.	Comp.	Superl.	Posit.	Comp.	Superl.
$\kappa\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa\alpha\kappa\omega\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma, \\ \kappa\alpha\kappa\iota\omega\nu, \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa\alpha\kappa\omega\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma. \\ \kappa\alpha\kappa\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$	$\rho\alpha\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho\alpha\iota\omega\nu, \\ \rho\alpha\omega\nu, \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho\alpha\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma, \\ \rho\alpha\varsigma\omicron\varsigma, \end{array} \right.$
$\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\omega\nu$ ,	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$ .			
$\alpha\iota\sigma\chi\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\alpha\iota\sigma\chi\iota\omega\nu$ ,	$\alpha\iota\sigma\chi\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma, \\ \phi\iota\lambda\iota\omega\nu, \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi\iota\lambda\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma, \\ \phi\iota\lambda\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma, \end{array} \right.$
$\epsilon\chi\theta\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\epsilon\chi\theta\iota\omega\nu$ ,	$\epsilon\chi\theta\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\lambda\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\gamma\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\gamma\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,
$\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\iota\omega\nu$ ,	$\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\theta\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\theta\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\theta\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,

losing  $\epsilon$ .

losing  $\delta$ .

losing  $\omicron$ .

### Comparisons more irregular.

Posit.	Comp.	Superl.	Posit.	Comp.	Superl.
$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$ ,	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\iota\nu\omega\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\omega\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$ .	—	$\mu\epsilon\iota\omega\nu$ ,	$\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$ .
$\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\varsigma$ ,	$\mu\epsilon\iota\omega\nu$ ,	$\mu\epsilon\gamma\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$ .	—	$\eta\tau\omicron\omega\nu$ ,	$\eta\kappa\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$ .
	$\mu\epsilon\iota\omega\nu$ I.		—	$\eta\tau\tau\omega\nu$ ,	
	$\mu\alpha\varsigma\sigma\omega\nu$ D.		—	$\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\omega\nu$ ,	$\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$ .
				$\chi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\omega\nu$ ,	

From the Comparative in  $\iota\omega\nu$  of Words in  $\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\iota$  is often taken away, and the preceding Consonant added into  $\omicron\sigma$  ; as,

$\beta\alpha\theta\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta\alpha\theta\iota\omega\nu \ \& \\ \beta\alpha\sigma\omega\nu, \end{array} \right.$   $\beta\alpha\theta\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$ ,  
 $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\omega\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\chi\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$ .  
 $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\tau\omega\nu$ , Attic.

## Comparisons from the Comparative Degree.

καλλίων,	καλλιῶτερος.		ῥαῶν,	{ ῥαοῖερον ;
λαίων,	λαίϊερος.			{ ῥήϊερον, Ion.
μειών,	μειοῖερος.		χειρῶν,	χειροῖερον.
πρῶτερος,	πρωϊεραίερος.		χειρειῶν,	χειροῖεραν.

## From the Superlative.

χειρίστος, χειριστάτη ; κυδίστος, κυδισταίος ; ἱλαχίστος, ἱλαχιστοῖερος ;  
πρωῖος, πρωῖιστος.

## From Substantives.

βασιλεὺς, βασιλευῖερος, βασιλευϊαίος.		ρίγος,	ρίγιων,	ρίγιστος.
θεός, θεωῖερος.		κερδός,	κερδιῶν,	κερδίστος.
φῶρ, φωροῖερος, φωροῖαίος.		κυδός,	κυδιῶν,	κυδίστος.
κλεπίης, κλεπιῖερος, κλεπιῖαίος.		ἀρης,	ἀρειῶν,	ἀρίστος.
κράμβη, κραμβοῖερος, κραμβοῖαίος.		κράτος,	_____	κρατίστος.
πληκίης, πληκῖερος, πληκῖαίος.		κρείων,	{ κρεῖσσων.	_____
πότης, ποτιῖερος, ποτιῖαίος.			{ κρεῖττων.	

## From a Pronoun.

αὐτός, \_\_\_\_\_, αὐτοτάτος.

## From Verbs.

βηλομαι, { βελτερος, } βελτίστος.*		φέρω, φερετερος,	{ φερτατος.
λαῖ, λαιών, λαιών, λωσος.			{ φερίστος.
			{ φερτίστος.

## From a Participle.

ἐρῶμενος, ἐρῶμενετερος, ἐρῶμενεστατος.

## From Adverbs.

ἀνω,	ἀνωτερος,	ἀνατάτος.		ἐγγύς,	{ ἐγγυτερος,	ἐγγυτάτος.
κατω,	κατωτερος,	κατωτάτος.			{ ἐγγίων,	ἐγγίςτος.
ἄφαρ,	ἀφαρτερος,	ἀφαρτάτος.		ὀπίσω,	ὀπίερος,	ὀπίστατος.
ἔσω,	ἐσωτερος,	ἐσωτάτος.		πορῶν,	πορῶτερος,	πορῶτάτος.
ἔξω,	ἐξωτερος,	ἐξωτάτος.		πρωί,	πρωϊετερος,	πρωϊετατος.
καλῶ,	καλλῶν,	καλῖστα.		ὑψί,	_____	ὑψίςτος.
πρῶτω,	πρωωτερος,	πρωωτάτος.				

## From Prepositions.

ὑπέρ, ὑπερτερος, ὑπερτάτος, by Syncope ὑπατος.  
πρὸ, προτερος, προτάτος, Syn. προατος, by Contra

\* Others form these Comparisons from βέλος, a Weapon.



(γ) NUMERALS.

Cardinal.

Ordinal.

εἰς	One	πρῶτος	First
δύο	Two	δευτερός	Second
τρεῖς	Three	τρίτος	Third
τέσσαρες	Four	τέταρτος	Fourth
πέντε	Five	πέμπτος	Fifth
ἕξ	Six	ἕκτος	Sixth
ἑπτα	Seven	ἑβδομος	Seventh
ὀκτώ	Eight	ὀγδοός	Eighth
ἐννέα	Nine	ἐνάτος	Ninth
δέκα	Ten	δέκατος	Tenth
ἑνδεκά	Eleven	ἑνδεκάτος	Eleventh
δωδεκά	Twelve	δωδεκάτος	Twelfth
δεκατρεῖς	Thirteen	τρεῖςκαὶδέκατος	Thirteenth
δεκατέσσαρες	Fourteen	τέσσαρακαὶδέκατος, &c.	Fourteenth
Εἴκοσι	TWENTY	Εἴκοστός	TWENTIETH
εἴκοσι εἰς	Twenty-one	εἴκοστος πρῶτος, &c.	Twenty-first
τριακόντα	Thirty	τριακοστός	Thirtieth
τεσσαράκοντα	Forty	τεσσαράκοστος	Fortieth
πεντεκόντα	Fifty	πεντεκοστός	Fiftieth
ἑξήκοντα	Sixty	ἑξήκοστος	Sixtieth
ἑβδομηκόντα	Seventy	ἑβδομηκοστός	Seventieth
ὀγδοήκοντα	Eighty	ὀγδοήκοστος	Eightieth
ἐννενήκοντα	Ninety	ἐννενήκοστος	Ninetieth
ἑκατόν	A HUNDRED	ἑκατοστός	A HUNDRE
διακοσιοί, αι, α	Two Hundred	διακοσιοστός	Two Hundred
τριακοσιοί, αι, α	Three Hundred	τριακοσιοστός, &c.	Three Hund
χίλιοι, αι, α	ONE THOUS.	χίλιοςτος	A THOUSAL
δισχίλιοι, αι, α	Two Thousand	δισχιλιστός, &c.	Two Thosan
μυριοί, αι, α	Ten Thousand	μυριοστός	Ten Thousan
δισμυριοί, αι, α	Twenty Thous.	δισμυριοστός	Twenty Thor
Δεκάκις.	A HUNDRED	δεκάκιςμυριοστός	A Hundred
ΜΥΡΙΑΙ	THOUSAND		sandth
ἑκατοντάκις-	A Thousand	ἑκατοντάκιςμυρι-	A Thousand
μυριοί	Thousand	στός	sandth

All the Cardinal Numbers from τεσσαρες, Four, ἑκατόν, a Hundred, are undeclined : all above are declined ; as, διακοσιοί, αι, α, Two Hundred, &c.

Sing.

M. F. N.

Ν. ἑν, ἐν.

ς, ἐνος.

, ἐνι.

ν, ἐν.

In the same Manner  
its Compounds

M. F. N.

οὐδεις, οὐδεμία, οὐδεν.\*  
&c.

μηδεις, μηδεμία, μηδεν.  
&c.

οὐδενος ; μηδενος, μηδενος, μηδεσι ; sometimes occur.

Dual.		Plural.	
N.	} δυο* &	N.	—
A.		G.	δυν, Poet.
V.	} δυω	D.	δου.
G.		A.	—
D.	} δυοιν &		
	} δυειν		

## PRONOUNS.

Primitive.	
ἐγώ,	I.
σύ,	thou.
αὐτός,	{ of himself, herself, it- self.
	Possessive.
	mine.
	thine.
	his, her or hers, its.
	our, ours, or of us two.
	{ your, yours, or of you two.
	our, ours.
	your, yours.
	{ their, theirs, or of them two.

Demonstrative.	
οὗτος,	this.
ἐκεῖνος,	that.
	Relative.
αὐτός,	who, the same.
ὅς,	who, which.
	Indefinite.
τις,†	any.
δείνα,	{ some one or some thing.
	Compounds.
ἐμαυτῆς,	of myself.
σεαυτῆς,	of yourself.
†	{
ἐαυτῆς,	of himself.

Sing.		Sing.	
N.	σύ,	N.	—
G.	σε,	G.	ἐ,
D.	σει,	D.	οἱ, or ἐαί.
A.	σε.	A.	ἐ.
Dual.		Dual.	
N.A.	σφωί, σφῆ,	N.A.	σφωί, σφῆ.
G.D.	σφωιν, σφῶν.	G.D.	σφωιν, σφῶν.
Plural.		Plural.	
N.	ὑμεῖς,	N.	σφεας,
G.	ὑμῶν,	G.	σφῶν,
D.	ὑμῖν,	D.	σφίσιν,
A.	ὑμεας.	A.	σφας.

αὐτός, and ἐκεῖνος are declined like ὅς.

\* δυο is also an Aptot.

† τις is also an Interrogative.

‡ Often contracted into ταυτε and αὐτε.

§ By Aphæresis μὲν, μὲν, μὲν.

Sing.		
N. οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τὲτο.
G. τῆς,	ταύτης,	τῆς.
D. τῷ,	ταύτῃ,	τῷ.
A. τόν,	ταύτην,	τό.

Dual,		
N. Α. τῶ,	ταῦτα,	τῶ.
G. D. τῶιν,	ταῦταιν,	τῶιν.

Plural.		
N. οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα.
G. τῶν,	ταύτων,	τῶν.
D. τῶις,	ταύταις,	τῶις.
A. τῶς,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.

Sing.		
N. ———	———	———
G. ἑαυτῆς,	ἑαυτῆς,	ἑαυτῆς.
D. ἑαυτῷ,	ἑαυτῇ,	ἑαυτῷ.
A. ἑαυτόν,	ἑαυτήν,	ἑαυτό.

Plural.		
N. ———	———	———
G. ἑαυτῶν,	ἑαυτῶν,	ἑαυτῶν.
D. ἑαυτοῖς,	ἑαυταῖς,	ἑαυτοῖς.
A. ἑαυτῶς,	ἑαυτῶς,	ἑαυτῶς.

In like Manner are declined  
ἑμαυτῆς and σεαυτῆς in the Singu-  
lar Number only.

Sing.	
M. F.	N.
N. τις,	τι.
G. ———	τινος.

Dual.	
N. A.	τινός.

Plural.	
M. F.	N.
N. τινες,	τινός.
G. ———	τινών.

There are Five Conjugations of Verbs, and  
they are distinguished by their Characteristic  
Endings. The first is the Imperfect, which is  
formed by adding to the Stem of the Verb  
the letter sigma, and the letter tau.



# CHARACTERISTICS of the

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
π, τερπω	τερψω	τέτερφα.
β, λειβω	λειψω	λελειφα.
φ, γραφω	γραφω	γεγραφα.
π λ, τυπλω	τυψω	τετυφα.

## THIRD CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
τ, ἀντω	ἀνυσω	ἤνυκα
δ, αἰδω	αἰσω	ἤκα.
θ, πληθω	πλησω	πέπληκα.
ζ, φραζω	φρασσω	πέφρακα.
ω pure,* as τιω	τισω	πέτικα

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
κ, πλεω	πλεξω	πέπλεχα.
γ, λεγω	λειξω	λελεχα.
χ, βρεχω	βρεξω	βεβρεχα.
σ, ὀρουσσω	ὀρουξω	ὠρουχα.
ορ		
τλ, ὀρετυω		

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
λ, ψαλλω	ψαλῶ	ἔψαλκα.
μ, ν μω	νεμῶ	νενεμηκα.
ν, φαίνω	φανῶ	πέφαγκα.
ρ, σπειρω	σπερῶ	ἔσπαρκα.
μεν, τεμνω	τεμῶ	τέτεμηκα.

## VOICE.

Active, Passive, Middle.

## M O O D.

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Infinitive.

Present, Past, Future, and Moods.

Imperative, Subjunctive, Infinitive.

Present, Past, Future, and Moods.

Imperative, Subjunctive, Infinitive.

Present, Past, Future, and Moods.

Imperative, Subjunctive, Infinitive.

## ESTABLISHED MOODS.

Present, Past, Future.

Imperative, Subjunctive, Infinitive.

Present, Past, Future, and Moods.

Imperative, Subjunctive, Infinitive.

## Imperfect.

- S. ἐτυπῶν, ἐτυπῆς, ἐτυπῇ.  
 D. ἐτυπῆλον, ἐτυπῆλιν  
 P. ἐτυπόμεν, ἐτυπῆε, ἐτυπῶν.

## First Future.

- S. τυψῶ, τυψῆς, τυψῇ.\*  
 D. τυψῆλον, τυψῆλιν.  
 P. τυψόμεν, τυψῆε, τυψῶσι.

## First Aorist.

- S. ἐτυψα, ἐτυψας, ἐτυψε.  
 D. ἐτυψάλον, ἐτυψάλιν.  
 P. ἐτυψαμιν, ἐτυψάτε, ἐτυψαν.

## Perfect.

- S. τέτυφα, τέτυφας, τέτυφε.  
 D. τέτυφάλον, τέτυφάλιν.  
 P. τέτυψαμεν, τέτυψάτε, τέτυψασι.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present *and* Imperfect.

S. τυπῆ, τυπῆω.

D. τυπῆον, τυπῆων.

P. τυπῆε, τυπῆωσαν.

First Aorist.

S. τυψον, τυψάω.

D. τυψάον, τυψάων.

P. τυψάε, τυψάωσαν.

Second Aorist.

S. τυπε, τυπέω.

D. τυπέον, τυπέων.

P. τυπέε, τυπέωσαν.

Perfect.



## Æolic First Aorist.\*

- S. τυψα, τυψας, αυψε.  
 D. τυψατον, τυψατην.  
 P. τυψαμεν, τυψατε, τυψατ

## Perfect.

- S. τετυφοιμι, τετυφοις, τετυφοι.  
 D. τετυφοιτον, τετυφοιτην.  
 P. τετυφοιμεν, τετυφοικε, τετυφοικα.

## Second Aorist.

- S. τυποιμι, τυποις, τυποι.  
 D. τυποιτον, τυποιτην.  
 P. τυποιμεν, τυποιτε, τυποιεα.

## Second Future.

- S. τυποῖμι, τυποῖς, τυποι.  
 D. τυποῖτον, τυποῖτην.  
 P. τυποῖμεν, τυποιτε, τυποιεα.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

## Present

- S. τυπτω, τυπτες, τυπτε.  
 D. τυπτον, τυπτην.  
 P. τυπτωμεν, τυπτετε, τυπτεσθε.

## First Aorist.

- S. τυψω, τυψης, τυψη.  
 D. τυψητον, τυψητην.  
 P. τυψωμεν, τυψητε, τυψωσι.

## Second Aorist.

- S. τυπω, τυπις, τυπη.  
 D. τυπητον, τυπητην.  
 P. τυπωμεν, τυπιτε, τυπωσι.

\* Used also by the Attics.

## Perfect.

S. ΤΕΤΥΦΩ, ΤΕΤΥΦΗΣ, ΤΕΤΥΦΗ.

D. ΤΕΤΥΦΗΤΟΝ, ΤΕΤΥΦΗΤΟΥ.

P. ΤΕΤΥΦΩΜΕΝ, ΤΕΤΥΦΗΤΕ, ΤΕΤΥΦΩΣΙ.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, ΤΥΠΤΕΙΝ.

First Future, — — ΤΥΨΕΙΝ.

First Aorist, — — ΤΥΨΑΙ.

Perfect, — — ΤΕΤΥΦΕΝΑΙ.

Second Aorist, — — ΤΥΠΕΙΝ.

Second Future, — — ΤΥΠΕΪΝ.

## PARTICIPLE.

Present and Imperfect.

M.

F.

N.

ΤΥΠΩΣΑ, ΤΟ ΤΥΠΝΤΟΝ.

Future.

ΤΥΨΩΣΑ, ΤΟ ΤΥΨΟΝ.

Aorist.

ΤΥΨΩΣΑ, ΤΟ ΤΥΨΑΝ.

Perfect.

ΤΕΤΥΦΩΣΑ, ΤΟ ΤΕΤΥΦΟΣ.

Aorist.

ΤΥΠΩΣΑ, ΤΑ ΤΥΠΑΝ.

Future.

ΤΥΠΩΣΑ, ΤΟ ΤΥΠΕΨΝ.

## SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES in the ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	ΤΥΠΩ	ΤΥΠΕ	ΤΥΠΩΙΜΙ	ΤΥΠΩ	ΤΥΠΕΙΝ	ΤΥΠΩΝ
Imperfect	ΕΤΥΠΛΟΝ					
1st Future	ΤΥΨΩ		ΤΥΨΟΙΜΙ		ΤΥΨΕΙΝ	ΤΥΨΟΝ
1st Aorist	ΕΤΥΨΑ	ΤΥΨΟΝ	ΤΟΨΑΙΜΙ	ΤΥΨΩ	ΤΥΨΑΙ	ΤΥΨΑΣ
Perfect	ΤΕΤΥΡΑ	ΤΕΤΥΡΕ	ΤΕΪΥΡΟΙΜΙ	ΤΕΪΥΡΩ	ΤΕΪΥΡΕΝΑΙ	ΤΕΪΥΡΩΣ
Pluperfect	ΕΤΕΤΥΡΕΝ					
2d Aorist	ΕΤΥΠΘΩ	ΤΥΠΘΕ	ΤΥΠΘΙΜΙ	ΤΥΠΘΩ	ΤΥΠΘΕΙΝ	
2d Future	ΤΥΠΘΩ		ΤΥΠΘΙΜΙ		ΤΥΠΘΕΙΝ	

## AUGMENTS.

The Imperfect Tense, and the First and Second Aorists, are augmented in the Indicative Mood only, as is the Pluperfect in its Second Augment: the Perfect, Paulo-post-Future, and the Pluperfect in its first Augment, through all the Moods.

Augments are Two :

- |                   |  |  |
|-------------------|--|--|
| I. The Syllabic,  | } used when a<br>Verb begins<br>with a | { Consonant.<br>* Mutable Vowel<br>or Diphthong. |
| II. The Temporal, |  |  |

I. The Syllabic Augment is  $\epsilon$  prefixed to the augmented Tenses, as  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omicron\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$  but in the Perfect, Paulo-post-Future, and Pluperfect in its first Augment, there is a duplication, i. e. the initial Consonant of the Verb is repeated before  $\epsilon$ , if the Verb begin with a single Consonant,† a Mute and Liquid,‡ or with  $\pi\lambda$ ,  $\kappa\lambda$ ,  $\mu\nu$ .§

A Verb beginning with a rough Mute in the Reduplication assumes the corresponding smooth one, to avoid the Harshness of two successive Syllables beginning with two Aspirates ; as  $\beta\upsilon\omega$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\theta\upsilon\chi\alpha$ .

\* Verbs beginning with an immutable Vowel or Diphthong have no Augment.

† Except in  $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\iota\zeta\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\iota\chi\alpha$ , and Verbs beginning with  $\epsilon$ .

‡ Yet  $\gamma\rho\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\epsilon\omega$ , and Verbs beginning with  $\gamma\nu$ , omit the Reduplication. The following either take or omit it :

$\beta\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ - $\alpha\nu\omega$  or  $\epsilon\omega$ ,

$\gamma\lambda\upsilon\rho\alpha$ ,

$\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\alpha$ ,

$\gamma\lambda\omega\lambda\iota\zeta\alpha$ ,

$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$ ,

$\pi\rho\omicron\upsilon\pi\iota\omega$ .

is ;  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\omicron\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\omicron\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$ , and  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\nu\alpha$ , omit the Reduplication ;  $\kappa\lambda\alpha\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\chi\epsilon\kappa\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\iota$  and  $\epsilon\kappa\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ .



When the Verb begins with ρ, the ρ is doubled\* in these and all the augmented Tenses ; as  
 ῥίπτω, ῥήριπτον, ῥήριφα, &c.

## II. The Temporal Augment changes the initial Vowels or Diphthongs in the following Manner :

α	} into η,	ἄδω,	ἦδον.
ε		ἔλεuθω,	ἤλεuθον.
ο	— ω,	ὄρυττω,	ὤρυττον.
αι	— η,	αἶρω,	ἤρον.
αυ	— ηυ,	αὕξανω,	ἠύξανον.
οι	— ω,	οἰκίζω,	ὠκίζον.

The Temporal Augment is the same in the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Paulo-post-Future, as in the other augmented Tenses.

### Exceptions.

Verbs which omit the Augment.

The Compounds of οἶνος, οἶανος, οἶαζ ; as, οἶκίζω, οἶνοπο-  
 ῶ, οἶνω, οἶνοχοεω ; † οἶωνίζομαι, οἶωνοσκοπεω, οἶωνοπολεω ;  
 οἶακίζω, οἶακονομεω, οἶακοςροφεω.

Four beginning with α : ἄω, αἶω, ἀηθεσσω, ἀηδιζομαι.

Also, οἶοομαι, οἶκνυρεω, οἶμαω, οἶσπραω, οἶμωζω, οἶδανω. ‡

## II. Verbs beginning with ε, which are augmented by inserting ι to form the Diphthong ει.

ἔχω,	ἐλκω,	ἔρω,
ἔζω,	ἐλω,	ἔρυ,
ἐθίζω,	ἐπομαι,	ἐσηκω,
ἐθω,	ἐπω, §	ἐσιαω,
ἐλπισσω,	ἐργαζομαι,	ἐχω,
ἐλκεω,	ἐρεω,	ἔω,
ἐλκίζω,	ἐρωκίζω,	ἔω,    to go.
ἐλκυω,	ἐρωκυζω.	

\* Among the Poets ρ is not always doubled.

† ὀνοχοῖον is sometimes read.

‡ The Six last Verbs sometimes admit the Augment.

§ ἐπω retains the Augment in all the Moods.

|| In Perfect Middle is εἶα, Pluperfect εἶεν, Attic ῖεν.

III. Verbs which begin with *eo* change *o* into *ω* ; as,  
*ἐορῆαζω, ἐωρῆαζον.\**

IV. Exceptions by the Attic Dialect :

1. The Syllabic *ε* is changed into *η* : as, *μελλω,*  
*ἡμελλον.*
2. The Diphthong *ει* is changed into *η* ; as, *εἰκαζω,*  
*ἡκαζον* ; *εἶδεν*, Sync. *εἶδεν*, Att. *ῆδεν*.
3. The Diphthong *ευ* is changed into *ηυ* : as,  
*εὐχομαι, ηὐχομην.*
4. The Temporal *η* is resolved into *εα* : as, *ἀλω,*  
*ἠλώκα, ἑαλώκα.*
5. To the augmented Tenses beginning with *η*,  
*ο*, *ω*, *ει*, *οι*, and *υ*, *ε* is prefixed, which adopts  
the Breathing of the Verb : as,

		Att.
<i>ἔω,</i>	<i>ἦκα,</i>	<i>ἱηκα.</i>
<i>ἔλω,</i>	<i>ἦλπα,</i>	<i>ἱελπα.</i>
<i>ὄρα,</i>	<i>ὦρακα,</i>	<i>ἑώρακα.</i>
<i>ἔπω,</i>	<i>ἔπιπον,</i>	<i>ἑεπιπον.</i>
<i>εἶκα,</i>	<i>εἶκα,</i>	<i>ἑοικα.</i>
<i>ἔρω,</i>	<i>ἔρηκα,</i>	<i>ἑερηκα.</i>

6. In Verbs beginning with *α* short, *ε*,† or *ο*,  
the Two First Letters of the Present Tense  
are prefixed to the Perfect,‡ and, if there be  
more than Three Syllables, the Third is short-  
ened ; as,

\* The Pluperfects { *ἑώρακην,* } are formed in the same Manner from the { *ἑώρακα,*  
{ *ἑώραγεν,* } Attic Perfects { *ἑώραξα.*  
{ *ἑοικα.*

*ἐορῆαζω* is sometimes augmented by inserting *ι* : as, *ἑορῆαζον.*

† Also one in *η*, which is changed into *ε*, because this Reduplication is  
always short ; as, *ἦμνα, ἦμνκα, ἑμμημνα.*

‡ And sometimes to the Second Aorist, as, *ἀγω, ἤγον* ; Att. *ἀγηγον* ; by  
*αἶς, ἡγαγον.*

ἔαυα,	ἦκα,	ἄκηκα.
ἔληθα,	ἦληκα,	ἄληλεκα.
ἔλειφα,	ἦλειφα,	ἦληλιφα.
ἔλευθα,	ἦλευθα,	ἔλληλυθα.
ἔριζω,	ἦρικα,	ἔρηρικα.
ἔτοιμαζω,	ἦτοιμακα,	ἔτῆλοιμακα.
ἔλεω,	ῶλα,	ῶλαλα.

But ἀγειρω, ἀγηγερκα; ἐρωῶ, ἐρηρωῆκα; and ἐρεῖδω, ἐρηρεκα; retain the long Syllable: the last in Contradistinction to ἐρηρικα, from ἐρίζω.

Obs. The Pluperfect of these Attic Forms admits also a Temporal Augment; as, ἔληλεκα, ἦληλεκεν. Except ἐλληλυθεν, from ἐλληλυθα.

7. The Reduplications of the Perfect λε and με are changed into ει; as, ληβω, εἰληφε; μερομαι, εἰμαρμαι.

#### V. Exceptions by the Ionic Dialect:

1. The Second Aorist and other Tenses have the Reduplication of the Perfect: as, καμνω, 2d Aor. ἔκαμον,—κεκαμον; κλυμι, 2d Aor. ἔκλυν,—κεκλυν, κεκλυθι, &c. πιθεω, 1st Fut. πιθήσω,—πεπιθήσω.

2. The Augment is taken away, and moreover the Reduplication of the Perfect; as, 1st Aor. ἔκαλησαμην, καλησαμην; Pluperf. ἐκελυσο, λυσο; Pluperf. ἐδεδεκχο, δεκχο.

3. After the Augment is removed from the Aorists, the Two First Letters of the Present are sometimes prefixed, as by the Attic Dialect: thus ἄρω, 2d Aor. ἤρον, ἄραρον.

#### AUGMENTS OF COMPOUND VERBS.

I. Verbs compounded with a Preposition have the Augment between the Preposition and the Verb; as, προσέβαλλω, προσέβαλλον.



## Exceptions.

1. Compound Verbs of the same Signification with their Simples :

ἀνοιγω,	ἐμμελω,	καθεζομαι,
ἀμφιεννυμι,	ἐναγισσομαι,	καθημαι,
ἀφενω,	ἐνεπω,	καθιζω, &c.

2. Verbs whose Simples are not in use ;\* as, ἀμφισβηλω, ἀνιδικω, &c.
3. ἀμπεχομαι and ἀμπισχομαι ; all which have the Augment in the Beginning.
4. Some have the Augment in the Beginning and in the Middle ; as,

ἐκδιαίλω,	ἀνορθω,
ἐνοχλω,	διαίλω,
ἐμπαρονω,	ἀνεχομαι, &c.

5. Some in the Beginning or in the Middle ; as,
- |          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| ἀνθολω,  | ἐγγυαω,       |
| αφηνιζω, | ἐνεχυραζομαι, |
| ἀφτημι,  | ἐμπολαω, &c.  |

- II. Verbs compounded with any other Part of Speech have their Augment in the Beginning, like the Simple Verbs ; as, φιλοσοφω, ἐφιλοσοφῶν ; δυσυχω, ἐδυσυχῶν.†

## R U L E S.

Prepositions in Composition lose their final Vowel, if the Simple Verb begin with a Vowel ; as, ἐπεχω. Except περι and προ, and sometimes ἀμφι.

- \* Some of these receive the Augment in the Middle ; as,

ἀπολαυω,	ἐπικυρω,
ἐτιχερω,	ἐπιηδενω,
ἐγκωμιαζω,	συνδιαίταμαι.

† When δυς and εὖ precede a mutable Vowel or Diphthong, the Augment is between the Particle and the Verb.

If the initial Vowel of the Verb has a rough Breathing, the smooth  $\pi$  and  $\tau$  of the Preposition are changed into  $\phi$  and  $\theta$ .

In both the Prepositions  $\epsilonν$  and  $συν$ ,

before  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon, \pi, \phi, \psi, \\ \kappa, \gamma, \chi, \\ \lambda, \end{array} \right\}$  is changed into  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu. \\ \gamma. \\ \lambda. \end{array} \right.$

In  $συν$  only,

before  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \\ \rho \end{array} \right\}$  is changed into  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma, \text{ but sometimes dropped.} \\ \rho. \end{array} \right.$   
 $\left\{ \right.$  is always dropped.

When the Preposition ends with a Vowel, and the Verb begins with  $\rho$ ,  $\rho$  is doubled; as,  $διάρρῶ.$

## FORMATION of the TENSES in the ACTIVE VOICE.

The Present is the Root of all the other Tenses.

### *Imperfect.*

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing  $\omega$  into  $ον$ , and prefixing the Augment; as,  $τυπῶ, ἐτυπῶν.$

### *First Future.*

The First Future is formed from the Present, by changing the last Syllable in the

1st	} Conjugation into	{	$\psi\omega$ ;	$τυ-πῶ,$	$τυ-ψῶ.$
2d			$\xi\omega$ ;	$λε-γω,$	$λε-ξω.$
3d			$\sigma\omega$ ;	$\alpha'-δω,$	$\alpha'-σω,$

by shortening the Penultima of the Present;  
 4th,  $φαι-νω, φα-νῶ.$

\* i. e. casting off the Second Consonant and the Second Diphthong, and shortening the Doubtful Vowel.

*Exceptions in the Second Conjugation.*

Some Verbs in  $\sigma\omega$  or  $\tau\omega$  make the Future (bb) in  $\sigma\omega$ .

*Exceptions in the Third Conjugation.*

Some Verbs in  $\zeta\omega$  make the Future in  $\xi\omega$  ; (cc)

A few in  $\gamma\zeta\omega$  ; (dd)

Some in  $\sigma\omega$  and  $\xi\omega$  ; (ee)

One in  $\sigma\omega$  and  $\gamma\zeta\omega$ , as  $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ .

## R U L E S.

I. Verbs of the Third Conjugation in  $\alpha\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\omega$ , and  $\sigma\omega$ , change  $\epsilon$  and  $\alpha$  into  $\eta$ , and  $\sigma$  into  $\omega$ , in the Future ; as,

$\piοικ\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\piοικ\text{-}\sigma\omega$  ;  $\tauιμ\alpha\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\tauιμ\eta\text{-}\sigma\omega$  ;  $\delta\etaλ\alpha\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\delta\etaλ\omega\text{-}\sigma\omega$ .

*Exceptions.*

Some retain their original Vowel :

1. Verbs which have  $\lambda$  or  $\rho$  pure, or a Vowel before  $\alpha\omega$  ; with some other Verbs in  $\alpha\omega$ .
2. Some Verbs in  $\epsilon\omega$  (gg) Some also use either  $\eta$  or  $\epsilon$ . (hh)
3. Verbs in  $\sigma\omega$  not derived from Nouns.

II. Some Dissyllables in  $\epsilon\omega$  form their Future in  $\epsilon\sigma\omega$ . Also,  $\kappa\alpha\kappa\omega$  makes  $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omega$  ; and  $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$   $\kappa\lambda\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omega$  ; from obsolete Presents in  $\epsilon\omega$  and  $\alpha\omega$ .

III. From the Futures in  $\alpha\sigma\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\omega$ ,  $\sigma\sigma\omega$ , and  $\iota\sigma\omega$ , the Attics take away  $\sigma$ , and in the Three former make a Contraction ; in the last they only circumflex the  $\omega$  ; as,

$\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha\sigma\omega$ ,  $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\tilde{\omega}$  ;

$\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma\omega$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$  ;

$\delta\muοσ\omega$ ,  $\delta\mu\tilde{\omega}$  ;

$\gammaο\lambda\iota\sigma\omega$ ,  $\gammaο\mu\tilde{\omega}$ .

IV. In Futures from  $\omega$  pure the Poets often take away  $\sigma$ ; as,  $\delta\eta\sigma\omega$ ,  $\delta\eta\omega$ ;  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma\omega$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$ ;  $\kappa\epsilon\tau\omega$ ,  $\kappa\eta\omega$  or  $\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega$ ;  $\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega$ ,  $\chi\epsilon\upsilon\omega$ .

V. The Æolics form the Futures in  $\lambda\omega$  and  $\rho\omega$  of the Fourth Conjugation by inserting  $\sigma$  before  $\omega$ ; as,  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\sigma\omega$ ;  $\theta\acute{\rho}\omega$ ,  $\theta\acute{\rho}\sigma\omega$ .

VI. Four Verbs change the Breathing:

$\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ ,	$\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ ;
$\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\omega$ ,	$\theta\rho\epsilon\xi\omega$ ;
$\tau\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$ ,	$\theta\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$ ;
$\tau\upsilon\phi\omega$ ,	$\theta\upsilon\phi\omega$ .

### Perfect.

The Perfect Tense is formed from the First Future, by prefixing the Augment, and changing, in the

1st	Conjugation	$\psi\omega$	} into	$\phi\alpha$ ;	as	$\tau\upsilon-\psi\omega$ ,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\psi-\phi\alpha$ .
2d*		$\xi\omega$		$\chi\alpha$ ;		$\delta\eta-\xi\omega$ ,	$\delta\epsilon\delta\eta-\chi\alpha$ .
3d*		$\sigma\omega$		$\kappa\alpha$ ;		$\acute{\alpha}-\sigma\omega$ ,	$\eta-\kappa\alpha$ .
4th		$\omega$ $\mu\omega$		$\kappa\alpha$ ; $\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ ;(ii)		$\psi\alpha\lambda-\tilde{\omega}$ ,	$\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\lambda-\kappa\alpha$ .
						$\tau\epsilon-\mu\tilde{\omega}$ ,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon-\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ .

### R U L E S.

I. In Dissyllables of the First and Second Conjugation the Attics change  $\epsilon$  into  $\sigma$ ; as,  $\sigma\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\rho\phi\alpha$ .

II. Dissyllables of the Fourth Conjugation change the  $\epsilon$  of the Future into  $\alpha$ ; as,  $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$ .

III. Dissyllables in  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega$ ,  $\iota\omega$ ,  $\upsilon\omega$ , cast off the  $\nu$ : as,  $\tau\epsilon\iota\omega$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\alpha\kappa\alpha$ ;  $\kappa\rho\iota\omega$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\iota\kappa\alpha$ , &c.

IV. Other Verbs in  $\iota\omega$  change  $\nu$  into  $\gamma$ :† as,  $\pi\epsilon\phi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$ ;  $\mu\omicron\lambda\upsilon\iota\omega$ ,  $\mu\epsilon\mu\omicron\lambda\upsilon\gamma\kappa\alpha$ .

\* Those few Verbs of the 3d, which have  $\xi\omega$  in the Future, have  $\chi\alpha$  in the Perfect; and of the 2d, which have  $\sigma\omega$ , have  $\kappa\alpha$ .

† See Rules, p. 40, line 6.



*Pluperfect.*

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon\iota$ , and prefixing the Augment, if the Perfect begin with a Consonant; as, τέτυφα, ἐτέτυπεν. If the Augment of the Perfect be temporal, it undergoes no change.

*First Aorist.*

The First Aorist is formed from the First Future, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\alpha$ , and prefixing the Augment; as, τυψω, ἐτυψα.

The Penultima of this Tense is generally long. Hence, in the Fourth Conjugation, where the Penultima of the First Future is short,  $\alpha$  is changed into  $\eta$ , and  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\iota$ ; as, φαλῶ, ἐφηλα; \* σπερῶ, ἐσπειρα. But in the Third Conjugation, where the Future is often short, the Aorist continues short: as, νομίσω, ἐνομισα; τελεσῶ, ἐτελεσα.

The following Aorists retain not the Characteristic of the Future: ἔδωκα, εἶπα, ἠνεγκα, ἔθνηκα, ἦκα. ἠνεγκα, and εἶπα take it from the Present; ἦκα, ἔθνηκα, ἔδωκα, from the Perfect. The three last are seldom met with, out of the Indicative.

Some Verbs exclude the  $\sigma$ ; as,

ἄλευω,	ἤλευτα,	ἤλευα.	καίω,	ἔκαυσα,	ἔκαυα,	ἔκηα.
κρίω, κριω,	ἔκρισα,	ἔκρια.				
ἔκρειω,	ἠκρυσσα,	ἠκρια.†	χρίω,	ἔχριστα,		{ ἔχρενα and ἔχρεα.

*Second Aorist.*

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\sigma\upsilon$ , and prefixing the Augment; as, ἔβλεπον.

\* The *atics* retain the  $\alpha$ ; as, ἔφαλα.

From this Word *ἦκα* is derived the Participle of the First Aorist *ἠκίμενος*.

The Penultima of this Tense is short in the following Verbs :

- I. Verbs having λλ, μν, πλ, before ω, which cast off the latter Consonant ; as, τυπῶ, ἐτυπον. But the following in πλ change the Characteristic :

π into β,	{	βλαπῶ,	ἐβλαβον.
		καλυπῶ,	ἐκαλυβον.
		κρυπῶ,	ἐκρυβον.
π into φ,	{	βαπῶ,	ἐβαφον.
		σκαπῶ,	ἐσκαφον.
		ῥαπῶ,	ἐρῥαφον.
		δαπῶ,	ἐδαφον.
		ἀπῶ,	ἤφον.
		ῥιπῶ,	ἐρῥιφον.
		δρυπῶ,	ἐδρυφον.
		θηπῶ,	ἐταφον.
	{	δαπῶ,	ἐταφον.

- II. Verbs in τῶ and ζω, which from the Future in ξω form γον, and from the Future in σω form δον, in the Second Aorist : as,

τατῶ,	τάζω,	ἐταγον.
φραζω,	φρασω,	ἐφραδον.
Also, σμυχω,		ἐσμυγον.
ψυχω,		ἐψυγον.

- III. Verbs having a long Vowel or a Diphthong in the Penultima, which are changed in the following Manner :

η	{ into α,	ληβω,	ἐλαβον.*
ω		τρωγω,	ἐτραγον.
αι		καιω,	ἐκαον.
αυ		παυω,	ἐπαον.
ευ	— υ,	φευγω,	ἐφυγον.
υ	— ο,	αἴκω,	ἤκοον.
ει	— ι,	λειπω,	ἐλειπον.

\* Except πλησσω, ἐπλαγον, and ἐπληγον.

But in the Fourth Conjugation, *ει* is changed into *α*; as, *φθειρω, ἐφθαρον*.\*

*ει* is also changed into *α*; as, *δερω, ἔδαρον*: except in *βλεπω, λεγω, τεκω, φλεγω*, and *τεμνω*, which last makes *ἐταμον* and *ἐτεμον*.

IV. Verbs which have the doubtful Vowels long, without Position in the Penultima of the Present; as, *κρίνω, ἐκρίνον*; *θῶνω, ἐθύνον*.

Verbs in *ω* of the Third Conjugation want the Second Aorist; as do those in *αω* and *ω*, except when they are contracted into *ω* impure, and then it is derived from the contracted Form; as, *ἔσπῳ, ἔδσπον*.

### Second Future.

The Second Future is derived from the Second Aorist, by changing *ον* into *ω* circumflexed, and casting off the Accent: as, *ἐτυπον, τυπῶ*.

### Passive Voice.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

##### Present Tense.

S. *τιμῶμαι, τιμῶ, (1st) τιμῶμαι*

D. *τιμῶμεθα, τιμῶσθε, τιμῶσθε*

P. *τιμῶμαι, τιμῶσθε, τιμῶσθε*

##### Imperfect

S. *τιμῶμην, τιμῶμην, (1st) τιμῶμην*

D. *τιμῶμεθα, τιμῶσθε, τιμῶσθε*

P. *τιμῶμην, τιμῶσθε, τιμῶσθε*

\*This was supposed to be derived from *φθινω*, which means to decay, and is the basis of the verb *φθίνω*.

## Second Aorist.

- S. ἐτύπην, ἐτύπης, ἐτύπη.  
 D. ἐτύπησον, ἐτύπησιν.  
 P. ἐτύπημεν, ἐτύπητε, ἐτύπησαν.

## Second Future.

- S. τυπισομαι, τυπισῇ, τυπισέαι.  
 D. τυπισομεθον, τυπισεσθον, τυπισεσθον.  
 P. τυπισομεθα, τυπισεσθε, τυπισούαι.

## Perfect.

- S. τέτυμαι, τέτυφαι, (τη) τέτυπαι.  
 D. τέτυμεθον, τέτυφθον, (τη) τέτυφθον.  
 P. τέτυμεθα, τέτυφθε, τέτυμμενοι είσι. (οο)

## Pluperfect.

- S. ἐτέτυμην, ἐτέτυφο, ἐτέτυπτο.  
 D. ἐτέτυμμεθον, ἐτέτυφθον, ἐτέτυφθην.  
 P. ἐτέτυμμεθα, ἐτέτυφθε, ἐτέτυμμενοι ήσαν.

## Paulo-post-Future.

- S. τέτυφομαι, τέτυφη, τέτυφέαι.

D. τέτυφμεθα, τέτυφθητε, τέτυφσονται.

P. τέτυφμεθα, τέτυφθητε, τέτυφσονται.

P. τέτυφμεθα, τέτυφθητε, τέτυφσονται.

P. τέτυφμεθα, τέτυφθητε, τέτυφσονται.

P. τέτυφμεθα, τέτυφθητε, τέτυφσονται.

P. τέτυφμεθα, τέτυφθητε, τέτυφσονται.

P. τέτυφμεθα, τέτυφθητε, τέτυφσονται.

P. τέτυφμεθα, τέτυφθητε, τέτυφσονται.

P. τέτυφμεθα, τέτυφθητε, τέτυφσονται.

P. τέτυφμεθα, τέτυφθητε, τέτυφσονται.

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Second Aorist.

Second Future.

Perfect.

Pluperfect.

Paulo-post-Future.



**Perfect and Pluperfect.**

S. τέλειο, τέλειοθω.

D. τέλειοθον, τέλειοθων.

P. τέλειοθε, τέλειοθωσαν.

**First Aorist.**

S. τυφθῆτι, τυφθῆτω.

D. τυφθῆτον, τυφθῆτων.

P. τυφθῆτε, τυφθῆτωσαν.

**Second Aorist.**

S. τυπῆθι,† τυπῆτω.

D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτων.

P. τυπῆτε, τυπῆτωσαν.

**OPTATIVE MOOD.**

**Present and Imperfect.**

S. τυπτοίμην, τυπτοίῃς, τυπτοίτο.

D. τυπτοίμεθον, τυπτοίσθον, τυπτοίσθην.

P. τυπτοίμεθα, τυπτοίσθε, τυπτοίοντο.

**Perfect and Pluperfect.**

S. τυπτοίην, τυπτοίῃς, τυπτοίτο.

D. τυπτοίμεθον, τυπτοίσθον, τυπτοίσθην.

P. τυπτοίμεθα, τυπτοίσθε, τυπτοίοντο.

**First Aorist.**

S. τυπθῆμι, τυπθῆῃς, τυπθῆτω.

D. τυπθῆμεθον, τυπθῆσθον, τυπθῆσθην.

P. τυπθῆμεθα, τυπθῆσθε, τυπθῆοντο.

## Second Aorist.

- S. τυπειν, τυπεις, τυπει.  
 D. τυπειντον, τυπειντην.  
 P. τυπειμεν, τυπειτε, τυπεισαν.

## First Future.

- S. τυφθισοιμην, τυφθισοιο, τυφθισοιτο.  
 D. τυφθισοιμεθον, τυφθισοισθον, τυφθισοσθην.  
 P. τυφθισοιμεθα, τυφθισοισθε, τυφθισοιντο.

## Second Future.

- S. τυπησοιμην, τυπησοιο, τυπησοιτο.  
 D. τυπησοιμεθον, τυπησοισθον, τυπησοισθην.  
 P. τυπησοιμεθα, τυπησοισθε, τυπησοιντο.

## Paulo-post-Future.

- S. τευψοιμην, τευψοιο, τευψοιτο.  
 D. τευψοιμεθον, τευψοισθον, τευψοισθην.  
 P. τευψοιμεθα, τευψοισθε, τευψοιντο.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present and Imperfect.

- S. τυπειν, τυπεις, τυπει.  
 D. τυπειντον, τυπειντην.  
 P. τυπειμεν, τυπειτε, τυπεισαν.

## First and Pluperfect.

- τυφθισοιμην, τυφθισοιο, τυφθισοιτο.

## First Aorist.

S. τυφῶ, τυφῆς, τυφῇ.

D. τυφῆτον, τυφῆτον.

P. τυφῶμεν, τυφῆτε, τυφῶσι.

## Second Aorist.

S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ.

D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον.

P. τυπῶμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῶσι.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect,

τυπτεσθαι.

Perfect and Pluperfect,

τέτυφθαι.

First Aorist,

τυφθῆναι.

Second Aorist,

τυπῆναι.

First Future,

τυφθισεσθαι.

Second Future,

τυπησεσθαι.

Paulo-post-Future,

τέτυψεσθαι.

## PARTICIPLE.

Present and Imperfect.

M.

F.

N.

ὁ τυπόμενος,

ἡ τυπόμενη,

το τυπόμενον.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

ὁ τέτυμμενος,

ἡ τέτυμμενη,

το τέτυμμενο

First Aorist.

ὁ τυφθεὶς,

ἡ τυφθεῖσα,

το τυφθεν.

Second Aorist.

ἡ τυπείσα,

το τυπεν

First Future.

ἡ τυφθησομένη,

το τυφθισομένη.

Second Future.

ἡ τυπησομένη,

το τυπησομένη.

Paulo-post-Future.

ἡ τέτυψομένη,

το τέτυψομένη.

F

# SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES in the PASSIVE VOICE.\*

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Participle.
Pres.	τυπ <sup>1</sup> -ομαι	τυπ <sup>1</sup> -η	τυπ <sup>1</sup> -οιμην	τυπ <sup>1</sup> -ωμαι	τυπ <sup>1</sup> -εσθαι	τυπ <sup>1</sup> -ομενος
Imp.	ἐτυπ <sup>1</sup> -οιμην					
2d A.	ἐτυπ-ην	τυπ-ηθι	τυπ-ειην	τυπ-ῶ	τυπ-ῆναι	τυπ-εις
2d F.	τυπ-ησομαι		τυπ-ησοιμην		τυπ-ησεσθαι	τυπ-ησομενος
Perf.	τέτυμ-μαι	τέτυψ-ε	τέτυμ-μενος εἶην	τέτυμ-μενος ᾧ	τέτυψ-αι	τέτυμ-μενος
Plu.	ἐτέτυμ-μην					
Pau.	τέτυψ-ομαι		τέτυψ-οιμην		τέτυψ-εσθαι	τέτυψ-ομενος
1st A.	ἐτυψ-ην	τυψ-ηθι	τυψ-ειην	τυψ-ῶ	τυψ-ῆναι	τυψ-εις
1st F.	τυψ-ησομαι		τυψ-ησοιμην		τυψ-ησεσθαι	τυψ-ησομενος
Per.	βέβη-μαι	βέβη-σο	βέβη-μην	βέβο-ωμαι	βέβη-σθαι	βέβη-μενος.

## FORMATION of the TENSES.

The Present Tense is formed from the Present Active, by changing ω into ομαι; as, τυπ<sup>1</sup>ω, τυπ<sup>1</sup>ομαι.

### Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing μι into μιν, and prefixing the Augment; as, τυπ<sup>1</sup>ομαι, ἐτυπ<sup>1</sup>ομην.

### Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the Perfect Active, by changing, in the

II.	} Conjugation,	{ φα pure, φα impure, χα κα κα	} into {	{ μμαι; μαι; γμαι; σμαι;
III.				
IV.				
		as, τέτυ-φα,	τέτυ-μμαι	
		τέτερ-φα,	τέτερ-μμαι.	

\* The Example of the First Conjugation will serve for the Three Voices; the Variation in the Perfect Tense of the other Conjugations to be learnt from the APPENDIX.



λελε-χα,

λελε-γμαι.\*

πεφρα-κα,

πεφρα-σμαι.†

ἐφαι-κα,

ἐφαι-μαι.‡

## OBSERVATIONS.

I. Verbs of the Third Conjugation in  $\omega$  pure, if their Penultima be long, change  $\kappa\alpha$  into  $\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\omega\epsilon\omega\omicron\iota\eta\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\omega\epsilon\omega\omicron\iota\eta\mu\alpha\iota$  : (rr) as do a few whose Penultima is short. (ss)

II. From Verbs in  $\nu\omega$  the Attics form the Perfect Passive in  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\mu\iota\chi\iota\nu\omega$ ,  $\mu\epsilon\mu\iota\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ .

III. Diffyllables of the First and Second Conjugation, which in the Perfect Active change  $\epsilon$  into  $\omicron$ , in the Perfect Passive resume  $\epsilon$ ; as,  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\omega\iota\omega$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\omicron\phi\alpha$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ .

IV. Diffyllables, that have  $\tau\rho\epsilon$  in the Penultima of the Perfect Active, change  $\epsilon$  into  $\alpha$  in the Perfect Passive; as,  $\tau\rho\epsilon\pi\omega$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\iota\pi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ .§

V. Some Verbs from  $\epsilon\upsilon$  in the Penultima of the Perfect Active reject the  $\epsilon$ ; as,

 $\tau\epsilon\iota\upsilon\chi\alpha$ , $\tau\epsilon\iota\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ . $\sigma\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ , $\sigma\epsilon\sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ . $\pi\epsilon\phi\epsilon\upsilon\chi\alpha$ , $\pi\epsilon\phi\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ . $\kappa\epsilon\chi\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ ,{  $\kappa\epsilon\chi\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$  &c $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ , $\pi\epsilon\pi\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ . $\kappa\epsilon\chi\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ ,{  $\kappa\epsilon\chi\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ .*Pluperfect.*

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, changing  $\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\mu\eta\nu$ , and prefixing the  $\epsilon$  Augment; as,  $\tau\epsilon\iota\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\upsilon\mu\eta\nu$ .

\* Those Verbs in  $\sigma\omega$  and  $\tau\iota\omega$ , which form their Future and Perfect in  $\sigma\omega$  and  $\kappa\alpha$ , follow here the Analogy of the Third Conjugation; as,  $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ .

† Those Verbs in  $\zeta\omega$ , which form their Future and Perfect in  $\xi\omega$  and  $\kappa\alpha$ , follow here the Analogy of the Second Conjugation; as,  $\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\zeta\omega$ ,

of this Conjugation, that have  $\gamma$  before  $\kappa\alpha$ , change it into  $\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ .

‡ Part of Analogy  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\pi\omega$  sometimes makes  $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ .

*Paulo-post-Future.*

The Paulo-post-Future is formed from the Second Person Singular of the Perfect by inserting *οι* before *αι* ; as, *τέλυψαι, τέλυφομαι*.

*First Aorist.*

The First Aorist is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Perfect by changing the Termination *ται* into *θην*, the preceding smooth Mute into the rough one, and casting off the Reduplication ; as, *τέλυπται, έτυφθην*.

*Exceptions.*

- I. *έμνησθην*, from *μεμνήται*, } assume σ.  
*έρρωσθην*, — *έρρώται*, }  
*έσωθην*, — *σεσώται*, } casts off σ.  
*εύρεθην*, — *εύρηται*, }  
*ήρεθην*, — *ήρηται*, } change η into ε.  
*έσχεθην*, — *έσχηται*, }

- II. Those Verbs, which change ε into α in the Perfect Passive, in this Tense resume the ε ; as, *έγραμμαι, έρεφθην*.

- III. Those, which cast off the ν in the Perfects, it restored by the Poets in this Tense ; as, for *έκλιθην*.

*First Future.*

The First Future is formed from the Third Person Singular of the First Aorist by adding *σας*, and casting off the Augment ; as, *έτυφθη, τυφύσας*.

*Second Aorist.*

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active by changing *εν* into *ην* ; as, *έτυπην*.

## Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Second Aorist by adding σουμαι, and casting off the Augment; as, ἐτυπη, τυπησόμεαι.

## Middle Voice.

TENSES *formed differently from any in the Active or Passive Voice.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Second Future.\*

- S. τυπῆμαι, τυπῇ, τυπῆται.  
 D. τυπῆμεθον, τυπῆσθον, τυπῆσθον.  
 P. τυπῆμεθα, τυπῆσθε, τυπῆνται.

## First Aorist.

- S. ἐτυψαμην, ἐτυψω, ἐτυψατο.  
 D. ἐτυψαμεθον, ἐτυψασθον, ἐτυψασθον.  
 P. ἐτυψαμεθα, ἐτυψασθε, ἐτυψαντο.

## IMPERATIVE.

## First Aorist.

- S. τυψαι, τυψατω.  
 D. τυψασθον, τυψασθον.  
 P. τυψασθε, τυψασθωσαν.

## OPTATIVE.

## First Aorist.

- S. τυψαιμην, τυψαιο, τυψαιο.  
 D. τυψαιμεθον, τυψαισθον, τυψαισθον.  
 P. τυψαιμεθα, τυψαισθε, τυψαισθωσαν.

\* The First and Second Futures of Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation are often the same both in the Middle and in the Active Voices; as in αλλω, φαινω, &c.

# SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES in the MIDDLE VOICE.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinitive	Particip.
Pres.	τυπ-ομαι	τυπ-ε	τυπ-οιμην	τυπ-ωμαι	τυπ-εσθαι	τυπ-ομενος
Imp.	ἐτυπ-ομην					
2d A.	ἐτυπ-ομην	τυπ-ε	τυπ-οιμην	τυπ-ωμαι	τυπ-εσθαι	τυπ-ομενος
2d F.	τυπ-εμαι		τυπ-οιμην		τυπ-εσθαι	τυπ-εμενος
1st F.	τυψ-ομαι		τυψ-οιμην		τυψ-εσθαι	τυψ-ομενος
1st A.	ἐτυψ-αμην	τυψ-αι	τυψ-αιμην	τυψ-ωμαι	τυψ-ασθαι	τυψ-αμενος
Perf.	τετυπ-α	τετυπ-ε	τετυπ-οιμι	τετυπ-ω.	τετυπ-εναι	τετυπ-ως
Plup.	ἐτετυπ-ειν					

## In the FOURTH CONJUGATION.

	Indic.	Optat.	Infinitive	Part.
1st Fut.	σπερ-εμαι	σπερ-οιμην	σπερ-εσθαι	σπερ-εμενος

## FORMATION of the TENSES.

The Present and Imperfect are the same with those of the Passive Voice.

### First Future.

The First Future is formed from the First Future Active by changing  $\omega$  into  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\tau\upsilon\phi\omega$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\phi\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ; but in the Fourth Conjugation, into  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\psi\alpha\lambda\omega$ ,  $\psi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ .\*

### First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Aorist Active by adding  $\mu\eta\nu$ ; as,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ .†

### Perfect.(tt)

The Perfect is generally the same with the Perfect Active, except in the Characteristic, which is

\* Also, those Verbs of the Third Conjugation, which by the Dialect lose  $\sigma$  from the Future Active, change  $\omega$  into  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\kappa\alpha\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ .

† Verbs in  $\omega$  pure have this Tense often syncopated; as,  $\epsilon\upsilon\phi\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\phi\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ , for  $\epsilon\upsilon\phi\alpha\sigma\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ .



borrow from the Second Aorist; as, τετυφα, τετυπα;  
πεφευχα, πεφευγα.\*

## OBSERVATIONS.

I. From Perfects Active in ηκα and εκα of Verbs in αω and εω, ηκ and εκ are cast away; from those of other Verbs in ω pure, and of some in ω impure, κ only; as, τετιμηκα, τετιμα; τετελεκα, τετελα; λελυκα, λελυα; ηρκα, ηρα; ωρκα, ωρα.†

II. αι } in the Penultima of the Present Active is changed into { η } in the Penultima of the Perfect Middle; as, { φανω, πεφνηα †  
ει } { οι } { λειπω, λειλοιπα.

Except ειργω, ειργα.

III. Dissyllables, which have ε in the Penultima of the First Future Active, (even when the Present has ει in its Penultima,) change it into ο in the Perfect Middle :(uu) as, τρεψω, τετροπα; σπειρω, σπερω, εσπορα. Also, one Polyfyllable; as, ορεγω, ωρογα.

εργα, from ειργω, is excepted. §

ρησσω, ερρωγα, is entirely anomal. ||

ειθω ¶ makes ειωθα by the Attic Dialect.

† δειδω makes δεδοικα, to avoid the too frequent Recurrence of the δ,

‡ Thus, γαω, γεγηκα, P. M. γεγα, Ion. γεγαα.  
μαω, μεμηκα, μεμα, μεμαα.  
σαω, εσηκα or εσα, εσαα.  
εσακα

‡ α is also changed to η, in θαλλω, τεθηλα; κλαζω, κεκληγα; and βαπτα, ηπα.

§ εοργα often occurs, which is produced from this Verb regularly adding the Attic Augment; though some deduce it from ρεζο, P. M. οργα, by Metathesis εοργα.

|| ρεζοκα, usually considered as the anomalous Perfect of βαλλω, is regularly formed from βολεω.

¶ See under the head Attic Dialect, Obs. 17th, in the Appendix.

*Pluperfect.*

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by changing α into ειν, and prefixing the Second Augment ; as, *τετυπα, ἐτετυπειν.*

*Second Aorist.*

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active by changing ον into ομην ; as, *ἐτυπον, ἐτυπομην.*

*Second Future.*

The Second Future is formed from the Second Future Active by changing ῶ into ῆμαι ; as, *τυπῶ, τυπῆμαι.* Except *ἐδομαι, φαγομαι, πιομαι,* and the Poetic Futures *βρομαι, νομαι,* by Crasis, *νεῖμαι* ; which are thus varied : *φαγ-ομαι, εῖται, εῖται ; &c.*

CONTRACT VERBS.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation in αω, εω, and ωω, are contracted, in all the Voices, in the Present and Imperfect Tenses only.

- I. Verbs in αω, if ο, or ω, or οι, or υ, follow α, are contracted into ω, otherwise into α.
- II. Verbs in εω contract ε into ει, and εο into υ : in every other Contraction they only lose the ε.
- III. Verbs in ωω are contracted
 

if	{	ε, or ο, or υ, η, or ω, any other Diphthong	}	follow ο, into	{	υ. ω. οι.*	}
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\* In the Infinitive into ε

Examples.

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.	
	ω, αἰς, εἰς, οἰς	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	ω, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ
1	τιμ-αι, ων	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	ω, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ
2	φιλ-αι, ων	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	ω, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ
3	χευσ-αι, ων	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	ω, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.	
	ων, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	ων, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ
1	τιμ-αι, ων	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	ων, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ
2	φιλ-αι, ων	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	ων, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ
3	χευσ-αι, ων	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	ων, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ

IMPERATIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.	
	ω, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	ω, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ
1	τιμ-αι, ων	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	ω, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ
2	φιλ-αι, ων	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	ω, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ
3	χευσ-αι, ων	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	αἶ, αἶ, εἶ, εἶ	ω, αἶ, εἶ, οἶ

# OPTATIVE.

Sing.

1	τιμ-αιμι,	ῶ
2	φιλ-ειμι,	οι, *μει
3	χρυσ-οιμι,	οι

αιμι,	ῶς	ῶ
ειμι,	οις	οι
οιμι,	οις	οι

Dual.

αι, ῶ		αι, ῶ
ει, οι		ει, οι
οι, οι		οι, οι

Plural.

αι, ῶ		αι, ῶ
ει, οι		ει, οι
οι, οι		οι, οι

# SUBJUNCTIVE.

Sing.

1	τιμ-αι,	ῶ
2	φιλ-ει,	ῶ
3	χρυσ-οαι,	ῶ

αι,	ῶς	ῶ
ει,	ῆς	ῆ
οι,	οις	οι

Dual.

αι, ῶ		αι, ῶ
ει, οι		ει, οι
οι, οι		οι, οι

Plural.

αι, ῶ		αι, ῶ
ει, οι		ει, οι
οι, οι		οι, οι

# INFINITIVE.

1. τιμ-αιεν, τιμ-ῶν.

2. φιλ-ειεν, φιλ-ειν.

3. χρυσ-οαιεν, χρυσ-ῶν.

# PARTICIPLE.

Nominative.

Masc.

1	τιμ-αιων,	ῶν
2	φιλ-ειων,	ῶν
3	χρυσ-οαιων,	ῶν

Fem.

τιμ-αισα,	ῶσα
φιλ-εισα,	ῆσα
χρυσ-οαισα,	ῶσα

Genitive.

Fem.

αισας,	ῶσας
εισας,	ῆσας
οισας,	ῶσας

Masc.

τιμ-αιοντος,	ῶντος
φιλ-ειοντος,	ῆντος
χρυσ-οαιοντος,	ῶντος

Neut.

αιοντος,	ῶντος
ειοντος,	ῆντος
οιοντος,	ῶντος

\* See Attic Dialect in the Appendix.



# Passive and Middle Voices.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	τιμ-αι, ω	ω		αι, ω	ω		αι, ω	ω	
2	φιλ-εις, μι	εις, μι		εις, μι	εις, μι		εις, μι	εις, μι	
3	χευσ-ου, ου	ου		ου	ου		ου	ου	

### Imperfect.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	τιμ-αι, ω	ω		αι, ω	ω		αι, ω	ω	
2	φιλ-εις, μι	εις, μι		εις, μι	εις, μι		εις, μι	εις, μι	
3	χευσ-ου, ου	ου		ου	ου		ου	ου	

## IMPERATIVE.

### Present.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	τιμ-αι, ω	ω		αι, ω	ω		αι, ω	ω	
2	φιλ-εις, μι	εις, μι		εις, μι	εις, μι		εις, μι	εις, μι	
3	χευσ-ου, ου	ου		ου	ου		ου	ου	

# OPTATIVE.

Present.

Dual.

Sing.

Plural.

1	τιμ-αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ
2	φιλ-εις, ᾧ	εις, ᾧ	εις, ᾧ	εις, ᾧ	εις, ᾧ	εις, ᾧ
3	χρυσ-αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ

# SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Dual.

Sing.

Plural.

1	τιμ-αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ
2	φιλ-εις, ᾧ	εις, ᾧ	εις, ᾧ	εις, ᾧ	εις, ᾧ	εις, ᾧ
3	χρυσ-αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ	αι, ᾧ

# INFINITIVE.

Present.

Present.

1	τιμ-αισθαι, ᾧ	αισθαι, ᾧ	αισθαι, ᾧ	αισθαι, ᾧ
2	φιλ-εσθαι, ᾧ	εσθαι, ᾧ	εσθαι, ᾧ	εσθαι, ᾧ
3	χρυσ-αισθαι, ᾧ	αισθαι, ᾧ	αισθαι, ᾧ	αισθαι, ᾧ

# PARTICIPLE.

# SYNOPSIS of the CONTRACTED VERBS.

## Active.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinitive	Participle
Present	{ τιμ-αι, ᾧ φιλ-ει, ᾧ χρυσ-αι, ᾧ	{ τιμ-αι, ᾧ φιλ-ει, ᾧ χρυσ-αι, ᾧ	{ τιμ-οιμαι, ᾧ φιλ-οιμαι, ᾧ χρυσ-οιμαι, ᾧ	{ τιμ-αι, ᾧ φιλ-ει, ᾧ χρυσ-αι, ᾧ	{ τιμ-αιεν, ᾧ φιλ-ειεν, ᾧ χρυσ-αιεν, ᾧ	{ τιμ-αιον, ᾧ φιλ-ειον, ᾧ χρυσ-αιον, ᾧ

Imperf.	{ ἐτιμ-αιον, ᾧ ἐφιλ-αιον, ᾧ ἐχρυσ-αιον, ᾧ
---------	---

## Passive and Middle.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Present	{ τιμ-ομαι, ᾧ φιλ-ομαι, ᾧ χρυσ-ομαι, ᾧ	{ τιμ-αι, ᾧ φιλ-ει, ᾧ χρυσ-αι, ᾧ	{ τιμ-οιμαι, ᾧ φιλ-οιμαι, ᾧ χρυσ-οιμαι, ᾧ	{ τιμ-οιμαι, ᾧ φιλ-οιμαι, ᾧ χρυσ-οιμαι, ᾧ	{ τιμ-αισθαι, ᾧ φιλ-αισθαι, ᾧ χρυσ-αισθαι, ᾧ	{ τιμ-ομενος, ᾧ φιλ-ομενος, ᾧ χρυσ-ομενος, ᾧ

Imperf.	{ ἐτιμ-οιμαι, ᾧ ἐφιλ-οιμαι, ᾧ ἐχρυσ-οιμαι, ᾧ
---------	--

VERBS in  $\mu\iota$ . ( $\tau\omega\omega$ )

Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  are derived from Verbs of the Third Conjugation in  $\alpha\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\omicron\omega$ , and  $\upsilon\omega$  : as from

$\sigma\alpha\omega$ ,	$\iota\sigma\eta\mu\iota$ ;
$\theta\epsilon\omega$ ,	$\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$ ;
$\delta\omicron\omega$ ,	$\delta\iota\delta\omega\mu\iota$ ;
$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\omega$ ,	$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\mu\iota$ .

They are formed,

- I. By changing  $\omega$  into  $\mu\iota$ .
- II. By making Long the Short or Doubtful Vowel of the Penultima.
- III. By prefixing the Reduplication.

The Reduplication is of Two Sorts :

Proper, when the First Consonant of the Present Tense is repeated with  $\iota$  ; as,  $\delta\omicron\omega$ ,  $\delta\iota\delta\omega\mu\iota$ . But the rough is always changed into the smooth Consonant ; as,  $\theta\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$ .

Improper, when a rough  $\iota$  only is prefixed, which happens to Verbs beginning with  $\sigma\iota$ ,  $\pi\iota$ , or a Vowel : as,

$\sigma\alpha\omega$ ,	$\iota\sigma\eta\mu\iota$ ;
$\pi\iota\alpha\omega$ ,	$\iota\pi\iota\eta\mu\iota$ ;
$\iota\omega$ ,	$\iota\iota\mu\iota$ .

These Verbs have only Three Tenses ; the Present, the Imperfect, and the Second Aorist.

Many want the Reduplication, particularly all Verbs in  $\upsilon\mu\iota$ , which last want also the Second Aorist\* and the Optative and Subjunctive Moods.†

\* Dissyllables in  $\upsilon\mu\iota$  have the Second Aorist, but it is the same with the imperfect.

† In these Moods they borrow the Baryton Forms.



## Active Voice.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴς-ημι, ἦς, ἦσι	α	α ᾶ
2	τίθ-ημι, ἦς, ἦσι	ε	ε εῖ
3	δίδ-ωμι, ὠς, ὠσι	ο	ο μέν, τε, σὺ
4	ζεύβ-υμι, υς, υσι	υ	υ

## Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴς-ην, ἦς, ἦ	α	α
2	ἐτίθην, ἦς, ἦ	ε	ε
3	ἐδίδ-ων, ὠς, ὠ	ο	ο μέν, τε, σάν.*
4	ἐζεύβ-υν, υς, υ	υ	υ

Attic Imperfect after the Contract Forms, in Use.†

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴς-αεν, ὦν, αἶς, ᾶς, αἶ, ᾶ	— —	— — ἴς-αον
2	ἐτίθ-εον, ῶν, εἶς, εἶς, εἶ, εἶ	— —	— — ἐτίθ-εο
3	ἐδίδ-οον, ῶν, οἶς, ῶς, οἶ, ῶ	— —	— — ἐδίδ-οον, ον

## Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἔς-ην, ἔς-ης, ἔς-η	ἦλον, ἦλην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν §(xx)
2	ἐθ-ην, ἐθ-ης, ἐθ-η	ἐλον, ἐλην	ἐμεν, ἐτε, ἐσαν.
3	ἐδ-ων, ἐδ-ως, ἐδ-ω	ολον, ολην	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.

\* ἐτίθεσαν is sometimes syncopated; as, ἐτίθεν.

† Throughout the Singular Number, and in the Third Person Plural.

‡ The Second Aorist differs in its Variation from the Imperfect by retaining the long Vowel of the Singular in the Dual and Plural; except in the Verbs τίθημι, δίδωμι and ἵκημι.

## IMPERATIVE.

## Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵστα-θι,*		
2	τιθε-θι,†		
3	δίδο-θι,	τῶ	τε, τῶσται.
4	ζευγνυ-θι,		

Attic Present after the Contract Forms, more in Use.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἵσ-αι, ᾱ	αι, ᾱ	αι, ᾱ	αι, ᾱ
τιθ-ει, εῖ	ει, εῖ, τῶ	ει, εῖ, τόν, τῶν	ει, εῖ, τε, τῶσται
διδ-ου, ῶ	ου, ῶ	ου, ῶ	ου, ῶ

## Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ᾤθι,		
2	θε-ς,‡	τῶ	τε, τῶσται.
3	δο-ς,§		

## OPTATIVE.

## Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵσαι-ν,		
2	τιθεῖ-ν, ης, η	ἧλον, ἧλιν	ἡμεν, ἧε, νταιν & εν.
3	δίδοι-ν,		

\* The Æolics retain the long Vowel in this Tense; as, ἵσθι, τιθῆθι, δίδοθι. And from both Forms θι is often cast away; hence ἵσῃ and ἵσα, τιθεῖ, ζευγνυ, &c. in the Second Person.

† For τιθεῖ, by reason of the preceding θ.

‡ All Verbs in μι from Primitives in ω are irregular in this Tense, retaining the short Vowel, and substituting σ for the Syllable θι; as, ἴσῃ, ᾤσῃ, ᾤς, &c. for ἴθι, ᾤθι, ᾤθι, ᾤθι.

§ δοο is irregular for δόθι: This Verb is itself irregular in this Tense, using ο for ε.

## Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	σαι-ην, ης, η		
2	θει-ην, ης, η	ηλον, ηλην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν, & εν.
3	δοι-ην, ης, η		

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

### Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ις-ῶ, ᾧς, *	ᾗ	ᾗ
2	τιθ-ῶ, ᾧς, ᾗ	ᾗ τον, των	ῶμεν, ᾗ, τε, ῶτε
3	διδ-ῶ, ᾧς, ᾗ	ᾗ	ᾗ

### Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ς-ῶ, ᾧς, ᾗ	ᾗ τον, ᾗ τον	ῶμεν, ᾗτε, ῶτε
2	θ-ῶ, ᾧς, ᾗ	ᾗ τον, ᾗ τον	ῶμεν, ᾗτε, ῶτε
3	δ-ῶ, ᾧς, ᾗ	ᾗ τον, ᾗ τον	ῶμεν, ᾗτε, ῶτε

## INFINITIVE.

### Present.

1. ις-αιαι. 2. τιθ-εναι. 3. διδ-οναι. 4. ζευγν-υμαι.

### Second Aorist.

1. ς-ῆναι. 2. θ-εῖναι. 3. δ-ῆναι.

## PARTICIPLE.

### Present.

1	ις-ας, ᾶσα, αν
2	τιθ-εις, εῖσα, εν
3	διδ-υς, ὕσα, ον
4	ζευγν-υς, ὕσα, ον

### Second Aorist.

1	ς-ας, ᾶσα, αν
2	θ-εις, εῖσα, εν
3	δ-υς, ὕσα, ον

\* It is sometimes written with an ῶ, as,

ῶς, ᾧ, ᾗ τον ᾗ τον — ῶτε —

† Verbs from Primitives in ς and διδ- only from Primitives in ω, change the short Vowel into a Diphthong in this tense.

## FORMATION of the TENSES.

Of the Present, see page 63.

*Imperfect.*

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing  $\mu$  into  $\nu$ , and prefixing the Augment, except when the Verb begins with  $\iota$ : as,  $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\eta\nu$ ;  $\iota\sigma\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\eta\nu$ .

*Second Aorist.*

The Second Aorist is formed from the Imperfect by casting off the Reduplication, and taking its Augment according to the Rule of Baryton Verbs, page 35; as,  $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\eta\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\theta\eta$ ;  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\eta\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\eta$ ;  $\iota\nu$ ,  $\eta\nu$ .

*Obs.* When the Verb has no Reduplication, the Second Aorist is the same with the Imperfect.

## Passive Voice.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	$\iota\sigma\alpha\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,		
2	$\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ , $\sigma\alpha\iota$ , * $\tau\alpha\iota$	$\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$ , $\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$ , $\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ , $\sigma\theta\epsilon$ , $\nu\theta\alpha$ .
3	$\delta\iota\delta\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,		
4	$\xi\omega\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,		

## Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	$\iota\sigma\alpha\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ ,		
2	$\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ , $\sigma\omicron$ , * $\tau\omicron$	$\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$ , $\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$ , $\sigma\theta\eta\nu$	$\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ , $\sigma\theta\epsilon$ , $\nu\theta\epsilon$ .
3	$\epsilon\delta\iota\delta\omicron\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ ,		
4	$\epsilon\xi\omega\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ ,		

\* The Ionics take away the  $\sigma$  in the Second Person, and the Attics contract the Syllables; as,

Present.	{ Ion. $\iota\sigma\alpha\mu\iota$ , $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\alpha\iota$ , Att. $\iota\sigma\eta$ , $\tau\iota\theta\eta$ .
Imperfect.	{ Ion. $\iota\sigma\alpha\omicron$ , $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\omicron$ , $\epsilon\delta\iota\delta\omicron\omicron$ , Att. $\iota\sigma\omega$ , $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\omega$ , $\epsilon\delta\iota\delta\omega$ .



## IMPERATIVE.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵα-σο,*		
2	τιθε-σο,*	σθω	σθε, σθωσαχ.
3	διδ-ο-σο,*	σθον, σθων	
4	ζευ-συ-σο,		

## OPTATIVE.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵαι-μην,		
2	τιθει-μην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ἦο.
3	διδ-οι-μην,		

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵς- ᾱ, † ᾱ	ᾱ	ᾱ
2	τιθ-ῶμαι, ῆ ῆται	ωμεθον, ῆ σθον, σθον	ωμεθα, ῆ σθε, ὠνται.
3	διδ- ῶ ῶ	ῶ	ῶ

## INFINITIVE.

Present.

1	ἵς-ασθαι.
2	τιθ-εσθαι.
3	διδ-οσθαι.
4	ζευ-συ-σθαι.

## PARTICIPLE.

Present.

1	ἵσμεν-ος,
2	τιθεμεν-ος, η, ον.
3	διδομεν-ος,
4	ζευ-συμεν-ος,

## FORMATION of the TENSES.

Present.

The Present is formed from the Present Active by changing μι into μαι, and shortening the Penultima; as, ἵημι, ἵαμαι: except in ᾶμαι, ἀναχημαι, ὑαλημαι, ἀλαυκήμαι, ἀποκλᾶμαι, διζημαι, ὀρημαι.†

\* The Ionics take away the σ; and the Attics contract the Syllables; as, ἵαο, ἵω; τιθεο, τιθω; διδοο, διδυ.

† It is sometimes written with an η; as,

ῆ, ῆται | — ῆσθον, ῆσθον | — ῆσθε —

‡ ἵαμαι is also used.

*Imperfect.*

The Imperfect is formed, as in the Barytons, from the Present by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the Augment, except the Verb begin with *ι*: as, *τιθεμαι, ἐτιθεμην*; *ισαμαι, ισαμην*.

## Middle Voice.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present and  
Imperfect } as in the Passive.

## Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴσα-μην,		
2	ἴθε-μην, σο,* το	μεθον, σθην, σθον	μεθα, σθε, ἦτε.
3	ἴδο-μην,		

## IMPERATIVE.

## Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵα-		
2	θε-σο,† σθω	σθον, σθω	σθε, σθωσαν.
3	δο-		

## OPTATIVE.

## Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ῥαι-μην,		
2	θει-μην, ε, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ἦτε.
3	δοι-μην,		

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ῥ-      ᾱ, ᾱ	ᾱ	ᾱ
2	θ ᾠμαι, ῆ, ῆται	ᾠμεθον, ῆ σθον, σθον	ᾠμεθα, ῆ σθε, ᾠηται.
3	δ-      ᾠ,	ᾠ	ᾠ

\* Ion. ἴθεο, ἴδοο. Att. ἴθω, ἴδω.

† Ion. θεο, δοο. Att. θω, δω.

## INFINITIVE.

Second Aorist.

1	ἵ-ασθαι.
2	θ-εσθαι.
3	δ-οσθαι.

## PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

1	ῥαμεν-ος,
2	θεμεν-ος, η, οτ.
3	δομεν-ος,

*Second Aorist.*

The Second Aorist is formed from the Imperfect by casting off the Reduplication; as, ἐτιθέμην, ἔθεμην.

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES of Verbs  
in μι, in the Three Voices.

## Active.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Particip.
αω	Pref. ἵσ-ημι	ἵσ-αθι	ἵσ-αιην	ἵσ-ῶ	ἵσ-αναι	ἵσ-ας
	Imp. ἵσ-ην					
	2 A. ἔσ-ην					
ω	Pref. τιθ-ημι	τιθ-ετι	τιθ-ειην	τιθ-ῶ	τιθ-εναι	τιθ-εις
	Imp. ἐτιθ-ην					
	2 A. εἰθ-ην					

## Middle.

αω	Pref. ἵσ-ημι	ἵσ-αθι	ἵσ-αιην	ἵσ-ῶ	ἵσ-αναι	ἵσ-ας
	Imp. ἵσ-ην					
	2 A. ἔσ-ην					
ω	Pref. τιθ-ημι	τιθ-ετι	τιθ-ειην	τιθ-ῶ	τιθ-εναι	τιθ-εις
	Imp. ἐτιθ-ην					
	2 A. εἰθ-ην					

## Passive.

αω	Pref. ἵσ-ημι	ἵσ-αθι	ἵσ-αιην	ἵσ-ῶ	ἵσ-αναι	ἵσ-ας
	Imp. ἵσ-ην					
	2 A. ἔσ-ην					
ω	Pref. τιθ-ημι	τιθ-ετι	τιθ-ειην	τιθ-ῶ	τιθ-εναι	τιθ-εις
	Imp. ἐτιθ-ην					
	2 A. εἰθ-ην					

FORMATION of TENSES peculiar to the Primitives  
of Verbs in *μι*.

ACTIVE.

The *First Future* has sometimes the Reduplication of the Present ; as, *δίδωω, I will give.*

In the *Perfect* of some Verbs in *aw* the *η* of the Future is changed into *α* after the Doric Form; as, *σηω*, *ἔσανα*.\* Pluperfect *ἔσανεν*.

ἔσθλα is sometimes found, but most often as the Perfect Middle of ἔσθω, *to persist*, in which Case it wants the Augment, but has εἰσθλαιν in the Pluperfect. See Augments, Exception 2d, page 36.

In the *Perfect* of Verbs in *ω* it is changed into *η* after the Bœotic Form ; as, *θισω, τεθικα ; ητο, εινα*. The Doric retains *η* ; as, *τεθικα*.

PASSIVE.

The *Perfekt* is regularly formed from the *Perfekt* *Give*, but that it takes a short Vowel in the *Perfekt* *ss*, *ssen*, *ssen*. *Es* and *ist* are

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of this World is Syncretized: as, Confucius, Jesus, Mohammed, and others, all have been

and a number of the following:

How Powerful and their Companies are:  
and how they are.



## IRREGULAR VERBS in μι.

ἔμῃ, from ἔω, to be ; εἶμι, from ἔω, to go ; and ἵμαι, to sit, from ἔω, to place.

εἶμι, to be.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
εἶμι, εἶς or εἷ, ἐς	ἔσον, ἔσον	ἔσμεν, ἐσε, εἶσι.

## Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ, ἦν	ἦτον, ἦτιν	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

## Pluperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦτο	ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην	ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

## Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσ-ομαι, ἔσ-η, ἔσ-εῖαι	οἰμεθον, εἰσθον, εἰσθην	οἰμεθα, εἰσθε, οἰσται.

## IMPERATIVE.

## Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴσθι, or ἔσθι, or ἔσω, ἔσω	ἔσον, ἔσων	ἔσε, ἔσωσαν.

## OPTATIVE.

## Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
εἴην, εἴης, εἴη	εἴητον, εἴητιν	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.

## Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσοι μὴν, ἔσοι-ο, ἔσοι-το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ἦτο.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ᾤω, ᾤης, ᾤη	ᾤητον, ᾤητον	ᾤμεν, ᾤτε, ᾤσι.

## INFINITIVE.

Present.

εἶναι.

Future.

ἔσθαι.

## PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ὢν, ὄν, ὄν.

Future.

ἔσμενος.

εἶμι, to go.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

εἶμι, εἶς, or εἶ, εἶσι | ἴτον, ἴτον | ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἶσι and ἴα.

Imperfect.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

εἶν, εἶς, εἶ | ἴτον, ἴτην | ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν.

## IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

ἴε or εἶ, ἴτω | ἔτον, ἴτων | ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.

## INFINITIVE.

ἵναι, or εἶναι, or ἱεναι.

ἤμαι,\* to sit.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

ἤμαι, σαι, ἴαι | μεθον, σθον, σθον | μεσ, στε, ἤται.

\* This Verb is irregular only in having an η instead of an ε, in the Penultima; for it should be considered as the Passive Voice in με, from ἵω, without a Reduplication.

## Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἤμην, σο, ἦο*	μέθον, σθον, σθην	μέθα, σθε, ἦθ.

## IMPERATIVE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴσθ, † σθω	σθεν, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLE.

## Present.

ἴσθαι.

ἴμενος.

*ἴμι, to send ; ἵμι, to go ; ἵσμι, to know ; φημι, to say ; and κέμμαι, † to lie down ;* usually classed among the Anomals, are entirely regular in the Tenses peculiar to the Verbs in *μι*, except that the Present Subjunctive of *φημι* is declined like the Second Aorist.

\* \* \* For the remaining Parts of Speech, viz. Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, see SYNTAX.

\* The Compound *καθήμαι* has also *καθῆσο* in this Person.

† Compound *καθῆσο*, by Systole *καθῆσο*, Ionic *καθεο*, Attic *καθῆ*.

‡ *κέμμαι* is to be considered as the Middle Voice of *κειω*, the same with *κω*, both obsolete. It borrows its Optative and Subjunctive Moods from the Baryton Forms of *κω* in the Middle Voice : e. g. *κεῖμαι, οἶο, &c.*

## SYNTAX.

MOST general Rules of Construction, which the Greek Language has in common with the Latin, are here omitted.

## EXCEPTIONS

In the *First Concord*.

Nominatives Plural of the Neuter Gender most commonly govern a Verb Singular : as,

ζῶα τρεχει.

*Animals run.*

Sometimes, also, Masculine and Feminine Plurals ; as,

οὐκ ἔσσι, οἵτινες ἀπεχοῖται — PLAT.

*There are none who abstain.*

ἀχῆται ὁμοῖαι μελῶν. — PIND.

*The Voice of Melody resounds.*

A Dual Noun is of course Plural, and may be joined to a Plural Verb ; as,

ἄμφω ἐλεγον.

*Both spake.*

In the *Second Concord*.

A Substantive Dual may have an Adjective Plural ; as,

φίλας περὶ χεῖρε βαλωμεν.

*Let us affectionately embrace.*

The Duals ἄμφω and ὅω are often joined to a Substantive Plural ; as,

ἐξ ἀμφοῖν ψευδῶν.

*Of both Falsehoods.*



The case of the Substantive is often changed into the Genitive, the Adjective still agreeing with it in Gender and Number ; as, instead of φαυλοι <sup>ανδρωποι</sup>

φαυλοι των ανδρωπων.

*Wicked Men.*

Substantives are often used as Adjectives ; as,

μαγικη τεχνη.

*Magic Art.*

Ελληνικη γωμη.

*The Greek Language.*

In the Third Concord.

The Attics make the Relative to agree with the Antecedent in Case ; as,

χρωμαι βιβλιοις, οις εχω.

*I use the Books which I have.*

They also place the Antecedent in the same Clause of the Sentence, and in the same Case with the Relative as,

ετος εστιν, ον λεγεις ανθρωπον.

*This is the Man of whom you speak.*

## ARTICLE. (yy)

The Article is used to express,

I. Emphasis, or Eminence ; as, ο ποιητης, *the Poet* ; i. e. *Homer.*

II. Distinction, or Definition ; as,

κυων ο ερανος, εν ο γης.

*That celestial, not terrestrial Dog ; i. e. Diogenes.*

Ιωαννης ο βαπτιστης.

*John the Baptist.*

III. The Relative *ὅς*, whenever it is prefixed to Participles, the Verb *εἰμι* being understood ; as,

*ὁ λεγων, who saith.*

i. e. *ὅς ἐστι λεγων, or ὅς λεγει.*

*πας ὁ, αἰτων λαμβανει.*—MATT. vii. 8.

*Every one that asketh receiveth.*

i. e. *ὅς ἐστι αἰτων, or ὅς αιτει.*

The Participle, to which it is prefixed, is often understood, as is sometimes the Article ; as,

*ὁ ἐν τοις ἑβραίοις, who art in Heaven.*

Sub. *ων.*

*τις ἐμε παλασας ; who struck me ?*—SOPH.

i. e. *ὅς ἐστι παλασας, or ὅς ἐπαλαζει.*

It gives the Adjective or Participle following it in this Construction the Force of a Substantive ; as,

*το αἰμεις, Negligence.*

*το φρονων, Prudence.*

An Adverb after it in this Construction, is used *adjectively*, the Gender being determined by the Article ; as,

*τα ἔξω, external Things.*

*οἱ πηλας, Neighbours.*

Sometimes, when the Article is in the Neuter Gender, the adverbial Sense remains ; as,

*τα παλαι, formerly.*—THUCYD.

IV. Either a Proper Name, or what has Relation to it, when used before a *Proper Name*, with *ἀμφι, περι, μετὰ, κατὰ, πρὸς, &c.* as,

*οἱ ἀμφι Πλατωνι ; Plato, or the Platonics.*

Office or Relation only, before an *Appellative* ;  
as,

οἱ περὶ ἱερά, *the Priests.*

V. Property, Possession, or Relation, when in the  
Neuter Gender before a Genitive ;\* as,

τὰ μήτερος, *the Mother's Possessions.*

VI. A Word or Passage being taken, *τεχνικῶς*, i. e.  
independent of its Meaning ; as,

τὸ ἄνθρωπος, i. e. this Word ἄνθρωπος.

VII. The Signification of οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος, *μεν-δε*,  
*γαρ-δε*, &c. being annexed ; as,

τὰ μὲν αἰδία, τὰ δὲ φθάρια.—ARISTOT.

*Some are immortal, others are mortal.*

The same Signification adverbially ; as,

τῇ μὲν, τῇ δὲ.

*On this Part, on that Part.*

VIII. A Noun of any Case, when prefixed in the  
Neuter Gender to an Infinitive ; as,

τὸ φιλοσοφεῖν τὸ ζῆλιν.—PLUTARCH

*Inquiry is the Province of Philosophy.*

The Infinitive thus used with the Article corre-  
sponds to the Latin Gerunds ; as,

τοὶ καιρὸν τὸ λεγόν, *Tempus dicendi.*—DEMOSTH.

ὥρα ἀπευδίν, *Hora abeundi.*—LUCIAN.

Sub. τὸ.

μὲν ἐκεῖθεν τὸ διδάσκον.—MAT. XI 1.

*Discessit illinc docendi gratiâ.*

Sub. ἐκεῖνα.

\* This Structure stands also for the Word itself ; as,

τὸ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, i. e. ἐλευθερία, *Liberty.*

ἐκ τῆ μηδὲν ποιῆσαι ταυτ' ὑπερμέναμεν.—DEMOSTEN.

*Ex nihil agendo hæc passi sumus.*

το πλεῖν ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ χρηθαι.—ARIST.

*Divitiæ consistunt in utendo.*

θεοὶν ἀνέμοισιν ὅμοιοι.—IL. κ. 437.

*In currendo ventis similes.*

Sub. ἐν τῷ.

ὄξυς εἰς το παντ' ὄραν.—MENAN.

*Acer ad omnia perspicendum.*

σὺν τῷ πίνειν, *inter potandum.*—ANACR.

## GOVERNMENT.

### SUBSTANTIVES, ADJECTIVES AND VERBS.\*

#### *Accusative.*

- I. Nouns signifying the *Form, Manner, Distinction, Object, Measure, Number, or Part affected*, after SUBSTANTIVES and ADJECTIVES; the *Cause, Instrument, or Manner*, after ADJECTIVES and VERBS; are put in the Accusative Case; κατὰ, δια, περι, being understood; as,

πατήρ σοι τὴν ἡλικίαν μᾶλλον δὲ τὴν εὐνοίαν.—HELIODOR.

*A Father to you in respect of Years, more so in respect of Kindness.*

στενδαίος τὸν τρόπον.—ISOCRAT.

*Of ingenuous Disposition.*

βίαν δὲ δρασθῆς μηδὲν.—EURIP.

*You should do nothing with Violence.*

Sometimes in the Dative; as,

ταχος τῷ δρομῷ.

*Swiftness of Course.*

\* Those which generally govern a Nominative, Genitive, Dative, or Accusative Case in Latin, have the same Government in Greek; the general Rules of the former for the most Part, applying to both Languages.



ἐπιεικής ἦθεσι.—PLATO.

*Gentle of Manners.*

ἤνυσε πολλῶν τὴν ὁδοπορίαν ταχέι.—HERODIAN.

*He performed the March with great Expedition.*

In the Genitive seldom ;\* as,

ἀνὴρ μεγάλῃς ἀρετῆς.

*A Man of great Virtue.*

αὐδάδης φρονέων.—ÆSCHYL.

*Of a daring Spirit.*

πρωτεύειν τῆς ἀρετῆς.—XENOPH.

*To hold the first Rank in Virtue.*

H. Derivatives govern the Cases of their Primitives ; as,

ἀπο τῆς ἑκάστω διανεμεσεως †—ARISTOT.

*From a Distribution to each.*

ἐνὶ † { πλεῖσιν.  
νομισμασί.

*To be sold for Money.*

ἀλλοτριῶμαι § { ὑμῶν.—DEMOSTH.  
τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.—THUCYD.

*I am estranged from { you.  
the Athenians.*

## ADJECTIVES governing a

### I. GENITIVE.

I. Those which in Latin govern a Genitive or an Ablative.

\* But the Cause, after *Substantives*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs*, ἐνεκα, ἐκ, ἀπο, &c. being understood ; the Form, Manner, and Measure, after *Substantives* ; the Part affected, after *Verbs* ; are often used in the Genitive.

† διανέμω governs a Dative.

‡ ἐνίσταμαι, and § ἀλλοτριῶ govern a Genitive or Dative.

Except those of *Plenty* and *Want*, which sometimes govern a Dative ; as,

ἐφρσεις μηλοισι.—HESIOD.

*Abounding in Fruits.*

2. Verbals denoting Action\* and Capacity ; as,

Ψυχῆς φυλακῆμον παιδεία.—ARISTOT.

*Learning is the Fortrefs of the Mind.*

συκη φορος συκων.—BUD.

*A Fig-Tree bearing Figs.*

3. Compounds of α privative ; as,

ἀθεῖλος τῆς ἀληθείας.

*Who seeth not the Truth.*

4. Comparatives, when the Conjunction ἢ is understood ; as,

δειλοῦτεροι τῶν λαγῶν.

*More timid than Hares.*

## II. Genitive or Dative.

1. Those which have an Active and Passive Signification ; as,

ἀθεῖλος γυναῖκος.—HELIODOR.

*Not seeing the Woman.*

ἀθεῖλος ἄλλοις.—LUCIAN.

*Unseen by Others.*

2. Those which govern a Dative, but are sometimes used substantively ; as,

ἰγγενής† τῆς χώρας.—DIODOR.

*A Native of that Country.*

3. Certain Adjectives in different Significations ; as,

διαφορὸς ἑτέρων.—PLATO.

*Excelling the rest.*

\* Particularly in ικος and τητος.

† ἰγγενής usually governs as Dative, being derived from ἰγγενεσθαι.

διαφορεῖ ἀλλήλοις.—XENOPH.

*Disagreeing among themselves.*

## PRONOUN.

The Pronouns Primitive and Possessive are often used for each other ; as,

πατρὶς μου, for ἐμός, *my Father.*

σοῦς πόθος, for σὺ the *Love of thee.*

The subsequent Adjective often agrees with the Genitive of the Primitive understood in the Possessive ; as,

τυχὰς ἐμὰς τλημονοῦς.

*My wretched Fortunes.*

## VERB.\*

### NOMINATIVE.

The Participle ὢν is used with Elegance after τυγχάνω, ὑπάρχω, and εἰμι itself, with another Nominative ; as,

ἐχθρὸς ὑπῆρχεν ὢν—DEMOSTH.

*He was an Enemy.*

But never with another Participle ; as,

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει περιπατῶν.

*Socrates is walking.*

## VERBS of the FOLLOWING SIGNIFICATIONS GOVERN A

I.

GENITIVE. (αα)

Beginning,

Abstaining,

Differing,

Desisting,

Wanting,

Distance,

Desiring,†

Excelling,‡

Erring.

\* See Note, page 78.

† ποθεῖν, ἐπιποθεῖν,

‡ παροδοκιμαῖν, ὑπεραγαῖν,

} govern an Accusative only.

II. *Genitive or Accusative.*† (α)

Admiring,	Neglecting,	Succouring,*
Despising,	Remembering,	Envyng,*†
Trying,	Forgetting,	Forgiving,*
Obtaining,	Enjoying,	Smelling,
Laying hold,	Communicating,	Tasting,
Regarding,	Partaking,*	Feeling :

*Also, Hearing, § which with the Accusative will have a Genitive of the Person.*

III. *Genitive, Accusative, or Dative.*|| (β)

- I. Commanding,  
Abounding.

For the *Genitive, Accusative, and Dative* absolute, see Participles.

## DATIVE.¶ (γ)

*Dative or Accusative.* (δ)

Pleasing,	Fawning,	
Displeasing,	Reproaching,**	
Acquiescing,	Following,	
Using,	Inhabiting,††	
Reverencing,	Speaking }	well or ill.††
Supplicating,**	Doing }	

† Oftener a Genitive.

\* With a Dative of the Person.

‡ In the Sense of Grudging, Withholding, or Depriving.

§ *πυνθανομαι*, to inquire or hear ; *συνιμι*, to understand ; *ἐντιζομαι*, to hear ; have the same Government.

|| A Genitive most often, a Dative very seldom.

¶ See Note, page 78.

\*\* *ἐπιυχομαι*, *ἐυχολοομαι*, and *παροισῶ*, a Dative only.

†† These have oftener an Accusative than a Dative.

‡‡ A Dative or Accusative of the Person only.



## I.

## ACCUSATIVE.\*

All Verbs, when *κατα, δια, πειν, &c.* are understood.

## II.

*With a Genitive.*

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Accusing   | Disappointing,    |
| Condemning,   | Repelling,†       |
| Acquitting,   | Forbidding,       |
| Warning,      | Restraining,      |
| Filling,      | Changing,† ‡      |
| Emptying,     | Valuing,          |
| Delivering,   | Buying,†          |
| Separating,   | Selling,†         |
| Taking away,† | Esteeming worthy. |

2. Derivatives Active, whose Primitives govern a Genitive ; as,

*μακρυνω § σε της πολέως.*

*I banish thee from the City.*

3. Incentives, when the included Verb governs a Genitive ; as,

*ἔγευσας || με εὐδαιμονίας. — LUCIAN.*

*You have made me taste of Happiness.*

4. Verbs having after them a Noun signifying the Matter ¶ of which any thing is made ; as,

*ἄσπην ἀδαμαντος ἐτεύξε. — HESIOD.*

*He made a Hook of Adamant.*

\* See Note, page 78.

† The Dative is sometimes used after these Verbs, instead of the Genitive.

‡ These have a Dative of the Person with whom.

§ The Adverb *μαχαν* governs a Genitive.

|| *γευω*, to taste, governs a Genitive. Thus, *ποτιζω*, to make to drink ; *παραζω*, to make to err ; &c.

¶ Nouns signifying the Matter are sometimes put in the Dative.

## III.

*With a Dative.\**

Derivatives Active whose Primitives govern a Dative ; as,

ἐγλυκίνας† μοι ἐδεσμάλα.

*You rendered my Food pleasant to me.*

## IV.

*Two Accusatives.†*

1. Verbs of Speaking and Doing well or ill, when they govern an Accusative of the Person ;§ as,

μηδεν εἰπης φλαυρον ἀνδρας δεξας. — ARISTOPH.

*You should speak no Ill of worthy Men.*

τον βασιλεα δρασσαι τω — THUCYD.

*To use the King thus.*

2. Those governing an Accusative with a Genitive, when they change their Genitive into an Accusative ; as,

κατηγορῶ τινα ψευδος. — DEMOSTH.

*I accuse one of Falsehood.*

3. Incentives, when the included Verb governs an Accusative ; as,

υμας γαλα ἐποίησα. — I COR.

*I have made you drink Milk.*

## PASSIVES.

The Noun signifying the Doer, following Verbs Passive, or of Passive Signification, is used in the

\* See Note, page 78.

† The Adjective γλυκυσ governs a Dative.

‡ See Note, page 78.

§ The other Accusative is often changed into an Adverb ; as,

μη ἀγορεύειν κακῶς τον τεθνηκότα. — SOLON.

*Speak not ill of the Dead.*

Genitive only after *ἐκ* and *ἀπὸ* ; in the Genitive, and sometimes in the Dative, after *ὑπο*, *παρά*, and *πρός* ; as,

ὁ ἴσ' ὑπο οἷν διαφθείρεται.—ISOC.

*The Intellect is impaired by Wine.*

ὑπο σαλπασί διοικεῖσθαι.—HERODIAN.

*To be governed by Viceroy.*

The Preposition is sometimes omitted ; as,

φίλων νικῶνται φίλοι.—SOPH.

*Friends are wrought upon by each other.*

πεποιήται μοι.

*It has been done by me.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

When the preceding Verb and the Infinitive relate to the same\* Person, the Pronoun† is often omitted before the latter ; as,

ἔφη ζητεῖν†.—PLATO. Sub. ἐαυτὸν.

*He said he was enquiring.*

Dixit quærere. Nemp̄e se.

An Adjective or Participle expressed may agree with the Pronoun understood ; as,

ἐκ ἣν πρὸς τὴ Κυρὸν τρόπον ἐχούσα μὴ ἀποδοῦναι.—XEN.

Sub. αὐτὴν.

*It was not the disposition of Cyrus to neglect rewarding when he had it in his power.*

\* When they relate to different Persons the Pronoun must be expressed ; as,

λέγω σε εἶδεναι ταῦτα.

*I say that you know these Things.*

† Which, in this Case, is always one of the Reciprocals ἑ, σέ, σφαιρας, ταῦτα contracted αὐτο.

† Thus, *pollicitus sum suscepturum*.—TER.

The infinitive has sometimes a Nominative Case before it ; as,

φησιν αὐτος\* αἰτιος γεγονησθαι.

*He says that he was the Cause.*

Sometimes a Nominative and Accusative ; as,

ὃν ἐφη αὐτος ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνον στρατηγεῖν.—THUC.

*He said that not he, but the other, had the Command.*

Hence it has a Nominative after it when the reciprocal Nominative before it is understood ; as,

λέγω εἶναι φίλος.—PLUT. Sub. αὐτος.

*I say I am a Friend.*

## OBSERVATION.

If the Noun after the Infinitive, and the Nominative to the Verb that precedes the Infinitive, both relate to the same Person, the former is put in the Nominative ; as,

Περικλῆς ἐφασκε μέχρι τοῦ βωμὸς φίλος εἶναι.

*Pericles said he was his Friend as far as Conscience permitted.—PLUT.*

The Infinitives εἶναι and γίνεσθαι, and those of other Verbs governing a Nominative, usually† have after them the same Case that they have before them ; as,

Nom. ὀρεγόνται τοῖς πρώτοις ἰκασθαι γίνεσθαι.—THUC.

*They are eager each to be first.*

\* The Relative αὐτος and the Reciprocal αὐτῶ are used for each other indiscriminately when no Ambiguity can arise.

† Not always ; as,

ὃς τοῖς βασιλεῦσι ἀξιοῦν εἶναι φίλοι.

*Not do they think it becoming kings to indulge Friendship.*

ὃν εἰσάκουσιν ἵνα νέον εἶναι.—LUCIAN.

*He granted your petition to be young.*



Gen. Περι τῆς μελλοντος εἶσθαι ὑγιᾶς.—ARIST.  
*Of that which shall be healed.*

Dat. ὡς πρῶτον μὲν ὑπάρχει εἶναι ἰατρῷ, ἐπειτα ἀγαθῷ ἰατρῷ.  
*Whose Fortune it is first to be a Physician, then a good Physician.*

Infinitives of other Verbs have sometimes the same government ; as,

συμβεβηκε τοῖς προσηκοῦσι πρῶτος ἑαυτὸς πεπρακῶσιν ἡσθισθαι.

DEM.

The infinitive is often put figuratively for other Moods with ὡς, ὥς, ὡς, ἔρ' ὅσω ; πρην, παρος, ἐπειδὴ, and οἷος, going before it ; as,

ὡς ἰδεῖν τὸν ἄνθρωπον ;\* for ὡς εἶδεν ἄνθρωπος.  
*When the Man saw.*

πρην ἀλεκτορα φωνησθαι.  
*Before the Cock crew.*

ἐπειδὴ† ἀκῶσαι τῆτον ; for ἤκουεν ἄτος.  
*After he heard.*

οἱ θεοὶ εἰσὶν οἳοι μὴ μεταβάλλειν.—PLATO.  
*The Gods are such as cannot change.*

οἷος ποιεῖν, quasi δυναί' ἂν.  
*Capable of performing.*

The Infinitive is sometimes put absolutely instead of the Impersonal Participle ; ὡς, ὅσον, &c. being understood ; as,

ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν.—DEM.—for ἐμοὶ δοκῶν.  
*As it appeared to me.*

δεῖν, for δεόν.  
*When it ought.*

\* Here is an Ellipsis of such a Verb as συμβεβηκε, ἐνδεχεται, &c. as *When (convened, it happened that) the Man saw.*

† ἐπειδὴ has here the force of *μετα το.*

It is often used for the Imperative, *μεμνητο, θελε, θρα, χην, or δε*, being understood ; as,

*μηντε συγ' αθανατοισι μαχεσθαι. — IL. ε.*

*Nor contend thou with the Gods.*

The Future of the Infinitive is often expressed by the Aorist or Present of the same Mood with the Particle *αν* ; as,

*τι ποιηται αν, ογ ποιειν αν τον πατερα μη οiei ;*

*What do you think my Father will do ?*

The Infinitive in all Tenses except the Perfect, with the Verb *μελλω*, is used for the Future of all Voices ; as,

Pres. *μελλει ζητειν. — MATTH. ii.*

*He will seek.*

Fut. *μελλω δρατειν.*

*I will do it.*

Aor. *μελλω γενεσθαι.*

*I shall be.*

The Infinitive, coming after Verbs implying Motion and also Adjectives, corresponds to the Latin Supines ; as,

*εκ ηλθον βαλειν ειρηνην. — MATTH.*

*Non veni missum pacem.*

*α ποιειν αισχρον ταυτα μηδε λεγειν καλον. — ISOCR.*

*Quæ sunt turpia factu, ea ne dictu quidem honesta.*

## IMPERSONALS.

Impersonals govern the Cases, when they retain the Signification, of their Personals.

## PARTICULAR IMPERSONALS GOVERNING A Genitive.

*est, it is the Duty, Part, or Property.*

# A Dative.

ἐστὶ	} <i>It is permitted or granted.</i>	συνδοκεῖ	πεπρωται
ἐνεστί		ἀπιδόξε	ἀρεσκε
ἐξέστί		έοικε	ἀπαρεσκε
παρεστί		προσεοικε	ἀρεκεῖ
χωρεῖ		έπεοικε	ἦβα
ἐγχωρεῖ		καθηκει	εὐήμερεῖ
παρεχει		προσθηκει	πακεικει
ὑπαρχει		πρεπει	σημαίνει
ἐνδεχεται		ἀκηρει	συμβαίνει
δοκεῖ		συμφερεῖ	
μεταδοκεῖ		εἰμαρται	

*All Impersonals formed of Verbs Passive, or of Passive Signification, govern a Dative of the Doer or the Receiver ; as,*

*ἠκούσθαι μοι, it was heard by me.*

## A Dative of the Person, and A Genitive of the Thing.

δεῖ*	} <i>There is Need of.</i>	ἀμελείται
δεῖται		διαφερεῖ
ἐνδεῖ		μελεῖ
προσδεῖ, &c.		μεταμελεῖ
ἰλλειπει		μετεστί
χρη*		προσθηκει

\* δεῖ and χρῆ have, instead of this Dative, sometimes an Accusative of the Person among the Poets ; as,

ὃ πόντος μοι δέει.—EURIP.

ἀποδοῖ is found with an Accusative of the Thing, and a Genitive of the Person.

ἀποδοῖ is put absolutely with the Genitives μικροῦ, ὀλίγου, &c. as,  
μικροῦ δέει, it was little short of.

## An Accufative.

δει,\* χην,\* ὀφείλες.

## PARTICIPLES.

Participles are used for the Infinitive Mood after Verbs of *persevering, desisting, knowing, remembering, esteeming, shewing, discovering*, and such as signify an *Affection of the Mind*, in the Nominative Case; as,

αγαπῶν με διατελεῖ.

*Continue to love me.*

ὃ παύσομαι γράφων.

*I will not cease to write.*

εἶδα ἰδόν.

*I know that I saw.*

μυνημαὶ πομπῆς.

*I remember that I did it.*

After Verbs of *knowing* in the *Dative* also or *Accufative*; as,

εὐνοῖα ἑμαυτῷ  
*I am conscious*

{ Nom. σοφὸς ὢν.—PLATO.  
*that I am wise.*

{ Dat. μὴ προσποιεῖσθαι.—XEN.  
*that I dissemble not.*

{ Acc. ἀδικῶντα.—DEMOSTH.  
*that I injure.*

The Participle for the Infinitive is used after another Participle; as,

εἰδὼς ἀποδῶσαν.—THUCYD.

*Knowing he would recompense.*

This Participle sometimes agrees with the Noun which the preceding Verb governs; as,

ἦλθοντο πεφευγὸς Ἀντωνίου.—PLUTARCH.

*They found that Antony had fled.*

\* δει and χην, instead of *this* Accufative, which they govern alone, have sometimes a Dative among the Poets; as,

σοὶ δειχάμενον.—SOPHOCLES.



Participles are often used in the Way of Periphrasis, with εἰμι, ὑπαρχω, γινομαι, ἔχω, ἦκω, to express the Verb either in the Tense of which they are Participles, or in that way of the Verb annexed ; as,

ἀπέκτακας ἐστὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ; for ἀπέκτακε.

*He killed the Man.*

ἰσιωπήσας ἐσθ' ; for σιωπήσεις.

*Will you not be silent ?*

ἔχεις ταραξας.—SOPH.—for ἔταραξας.

*You have disturbed.*

ἦκω φερων.—ISÆUS.—for φερω.

*I bring.*

The Present Participles of the same and other Verbs sometimes seem redundant ; as,

παίζεις ἔχων, *you jest.*—LUCIAN.

οἰχέσθαι ἀπών, *he is gone away.*—PLATO.

When a Participle of any Tense is used with λανθάνω, τυγχάνω, and φθάνω, it is rendered by the same Tense of its own Verb, and the Verb annexed by an Adverb ; λανθάνω, by *clam, privily* ; or *imprudenter, unawares* ; τυγχάνω, by *forte, accidentally* ; φθάνω, by *prius, previously* ; as,

ἔλαθεν ὑπεκφυγών.\*

*He privately stole away.*

ἐτυγχάνεν αὐτῷ ἐμπεσών.

*He met him by chance.*

μή τις φθάνῃ ἐπαιξάμενος βαλεῖν.

*Lest any one should boast of having wounded him before.*

Participles are sometimes used for Substantives ; as,

μῆτος ἢ θυμῷμενος.—SOPH.—i. e. θυμῷ.

*He was full of rage.*

\* ἐλαθὼν καὶ ἀπέκτανεν, *they privately killed*, is another mode of Construction.

Sometimes for Adverbs ; as,

τολμητας εισηλθε — MARK XV. 43.

*He went in boldly.*

τελευτώντας επεισθησαν. — DEMOSTH.

*They were at last persuaded.*

A Participle is used absolutely with a Noun or Pronoun, most commonly in the Genitive Case, sometimes the Dative, and often the Accusative, especially if it be an Impersonal ; the Nominative rarely.

The three former Cases are in reality governed by a Preposition understood, the latter always supposes its proper Verb ; as,

εμει παροντες, *while I was present.*

Sub. ειπ'.

παριοντι ενιαυτω, *at the Close of the Year.*

Sub. συν, or επι.

αμφω δ' εξομενω, *both sitting.*

Sub. μετα.

δειν ετερα, *when other things agreed.*

Sub. μετα.

ανοιξαντες τε σωμάτες πορες, παλιν γνείαι το πυρ. — ARISTOT.

*When they have opened the Pores of the Body, Fire is kindled anew.*

Supplied thus :

οταν ανοιξαντες ωτι ; the same with ανοιξωσι.

The Noun or Pronoun is sometimes understood ; as,

ελθοντων δε, *as they were come.*

Sometimes the Participle ; as,

και μικρο κακείνον εξελραχνισα. — XEN.

*He was near breaking his neck.*

Sub. διεσπας.

A Participle in the Dative agreeing with a Personal Pronoun after *ἔστι* or *ἦν*, has the Force of a Verb with a Nominative Case before it ; as,

*εἰ σοι ἡδόμενῳ ἔστι, if you please.*

*εἰ σοι βυλομένῳ ἦν, if you pleased.*

Participles have sometimes the Adverb *μέλαζ* before them, in whatever Case the Construction requires, corresponding to the Latin Gerund in *dum* ; as,

*μέλαζ περιπατῶν τῷ ἐχθρῷ ἐνέσυχεν.*

*Inter ambulandum in hostem incidit.*

*μέλαζ περιπατῶντι ἀπὸ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐχθρὸς.*

*Inter ambulandum ipsi hostis occurrit.*

*Κλείον μέλαζ δειπνῶντα ἐφονεύσε.*

*Clitum inter cœnandum interfecit.*

## VERBALS.

Verbals in *τιος* are used to express Necessity in like Manner as the Latin Participle in *dus*, and they govern the Case of their primitives\* with a Dative of the Doer ; as,

*μνημονεύεον σοι Θεοῦ, you must think of God.*

*νεοῖς ζηλοῦντέον τὰς γερουσίας. — SIMON.*

*Young Men should imitate the old.*

They are often used in the Plural ; as,

*ὐκ ἔτι πισεύετε. — LUCIAN.*

*We must no more confide.*

And as Adjectives ; as,

*ὁ ἀγαθὸς ὁνὸς τιμῆος. — ARISTOT.*

*The good Man alone is to be honoured.*

\* Verbal Substantives have also the Case of their Primitives ; as,

*τῶν σὺν Ἡρακλεὶ δῶγματῶν. — SOPH.*

*Thy Gifts to Hercules.*

Verbals in *τος* are sometimes used for those in *της* ; as,

ὡς βιωτον ἐνομίζον αὐτοῖς.—DEMOSTH.

*They thought they must not live.*

## ADVERBS.

Adverbs of Place, Time, Cause, Order, Concealment, Separation, Number, Exception, Exclamation, and adverbial Nouns, have a Genitive after them governed of a Preposition understood ; as,

μέχρι Συσῶν.

*As far as Susa.*

ἄχρι τῆς σημερον ἡμέρας.

*To this Day.*

ἵνα τὸ βέλτιστον.

*For the best.*

Sub. ἐπὶ.

ἰχθυήσας τῶν.

*After these Things.*

λαθρα πατρός.

*Without his Father's Knowledge.*

ἀνευ καμάτων.

*Without Labour.*

Sub. ἀπὸ.

χωρὶς τῶν εἰρημένων.

*Besides what has been said.*

ἅπαρ τῆς ἡμέρας.

*Once a Day.*

Sub. ἐπὶ.

ὡς τὸ ἀδίκημα.

*Oh, the Injustice !*

οἶμοι τῶν κτημάτων.

*Alas, my Possessions !*



τῆς τύχης, for ὡς τῆς τύχης.

*What an Incident !*

Sub. δια.

τινος χάριν.

*For whose Sake.*

δίκην ποταμῶν

*Like Rivers.*

ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ Θεοῦ.

*Before God.*

Sub. κατὰ, or παρὰ.

Adverbs of *Quantity* and *Quality* have a Genitive, the latter when united to the Verbs ἔχω,\* διακίμαι, κατὰκίμαι, ποιεῶ, πασχω, ἡκῶ ; as,

ποσῶν ἀνδρῶν.

*Abundance of such.*

ἐφειδῶς ἔχει χρημάτων.

*He is liberal of his Possessions.*

ἐρωτικῶς διακίται τῶν καλῶν.

*He is enamoured of beautiful Objects.*

εὖ ἡκῶ παιδείας.

*I am well educated.*

In the latter Sub. περί.

Of accompanying, govern a Dative by an Ellipsis of the Preposition ; as,

ἀπὸ πρὸς ἡμέρας.

*At Day-break.*

ὅμοιως τοῖς ἄλλοις.

*Together with the rest.*

Sub. συ.

\* Yet εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς, are found also with an Accusative ; as,

εὖ ἔχω τὸ σῶμα.

*I am in good Health.* Sub. κατὰ.

Of *Swearing*, an *Accusative*, by the same *Ellipsis* ; as,

μη τον Πλουτωνα.

*By Pluto.*

ναι μα\* το δε σκεπτρον.

*By this Sceptre.*

Sub. προς.

Of *shewing*, a *Nominative* ; as,

ιδε ο υιος σου.

*Behold thy Son.*

ιδε ο ανθρωπος.

*Behold the Man.*

Adverbs in different Significations govern different Cases ; and some in the same Signification ; (v)  
as,

αμα αλλοις, *with others.*

αμα παντων, *above all.*

Adverbs are sometimes put in for Adjectives ; as,

τα πρωτα των Δελφων.—HELIODOR.—for *πρωτος*.

ισα Θω.—PHILIP. ii. 6.—for *ισος*.

Two Negative Adverbs in Greek strengthen the Negation ; as,

ε μη πινω.

*I will by no means Drink.*

More Negatives still more forcibly ; as,

επειτε ε μη ποιησω.

*I will by no Means whatever do it.*

But, if a Verb intervene they generally affirm ;  
as,

ε δυναμαι μη μεμνησθαι αυτου.—XEN.

*I cannot avoid remembering him.*

\* μα is either Affirmative or Negative from the Particle joined to it ; because a negative Particle is commonly found with it, μα is called a negative, yet by itself it affirms ; as,

μα τον Δα, *by Jupiter.*

Adverbs of the final Cause are sometimes understood by Ellipsis ;\* as,

ἔγραψα, τὸ μὴ τινὰς ζητῶσαι ποτε. — THUCYD. — Sub. ἐρεῖται.

*I have written for this Reason, lest any one should happen to inquire.*

## MOODS.

Adverbs of *Likeness*, *Manner*, and *Interrogation*, have commonly an Indicative ; of *doubting*, an Indicative or Optative ; of *exhorting* or *encouraging*, an Imperative ; sometimes a Subjunctive or Indicative. Other Adverbs various Moods.

οἷ, αἰθε, εἰ, εἴθε, and ὥς, are prefixed to the Imperfect ὤφειλον, or ὀφείλον, and the Second Aorist ὤφρατο, or ὀφρατον,† with an Infinitive following : as,

εἰβ' ὀφείλον ἀγχιμος τε μένειν, ἀγοῖος τε γενέσθαι.

*I wish I had remained unmarried, or had been childless.*

εἴθε alone is prefixed to an Optative in the Present and Future Tenses, to an Indicative in the Perfect ; as,

εἴθε γράροιμι, *I wish I wrote.*

εἴθε γεγραφα, *I wish I had written.*

Sometimes to an Infinitive ; as,

εἴθε σε μὴ θνητοῖσι γίνεσθαι πημὰ πεινῶν.

*I wish thou wert not a desirable Evil to Mankind.*

\* Thus *ne id assentandi magis facere existimes, quam, &c.* — TERT.

† ὤφρατον or ὀφρατον without the preceding Particle is prefixed to other Moods ; as, ὤφρατον καὶ ἀποκαθάρσει. GAL. V. 12. — ὤφρατον ὅπως αἰ. APOCAL. III. 13. — and when followed by the Pronoun of the 2d Person is raised or understood, is itself put in the 2d Person ; as,

ὥς ὤφρατις αὐτοῦ ὀφείλεις. — IL. γ. 428.

*I wish thou hadst perished here.*

## CONJUNCTIONS.

The following govern an

Indicative and Optative.	Indicative and Subjunctive.	Indicative. and Infinitive.*
εἰ, if.	ὅτε, } when.	ἐπει, } after.
ὅτι, that.	ἐνεκα, }	ἐπειδὴ, } since.
ἐποῦν, } when.	ἐπειδὴ, after.	ὥστε, that.
ἐποῖε, }		
Indicative, Optative, and Subjunctive.		Indicat. Optat. Subj. and Infin.
ὥν, } if.	ἵνα, }	ὥς, that.
ἔων, }	ὅφρα, }	ἕως, until.
καὶ, although,	ὅπως, }	
ὅταν, when,		

\* \* \* For a more particular Account of the Government of the Conjunctions, see Appendix. (C)

## PREPOSITIONS. (H)

## I. Six Monosyllables.

ἐκ,	πρὸ,
ἐν,	πρὸς,
ἐξ,	συν.

## II. Twelve Dissyllables.

ἀμφι,	δια,	παρὰ,
ἀνα,	ἐπι,	περί,
ἐντι,	κατά,	ὑπέρ,
ἄπο,	μετά,	ὑπό.

Prepositions governing a  
Genitive.

ἄπο,	ἀντι,	ἐκ,	πρὸ.
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\* Whenever a Conjunction or Adverb goes before an Infinitive, there is an Ellipsis of some Verb, such as συνεῖν, &c.



*Dative.*

ἐν, σὺν.

*Accusative.*

εἰς.

*Genitive or Accusative.*

δια.

*Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.*

ἀπρὶ, ἀνά, ἐπὶ, κατά, μετά, τὰρα, περὶ, πρὸς, ὑπὲρ, ὑπὸ.

# EXAMPLES.

PREPOSITIONS governing one Case only.

A Genitive.

ἀπο, *From.*

ἀπο παρθενίας.—LUC. ii. 36.

*From her Virginity.*

ἀντι, *For.*

ὀφθαλμον ἀντι ὀφθαλμοῦ.—MAT. v. 58.

*Eye for Eye.*

ἐκ, *From.*

ἐκ νεότητος.—MAT. xix. 20.

*From my Youth.*

προ, *Before, For.*

*Before.*

Place.

προ θυρῶν.—ACTS. v. 22.

*Before the Door.*

Time.

προ τοῦ πολέμου.

*Before the War.*

Preference.

πολεμον προ εἰρήνης.—HEROD.

*War before Peace.*

*For.*

On the Part of. μαχεσθαι προ τοῦ παιδων και προ γυναικων.

IL. δ. 57.

*To fight for Wives and Children.*

*Instead of.* προ παιδος θανειν.—EURIP.  
*To die for his Child.*

*A Dative.*

εν, *In, Among.*

*In.*

εν λιμενι πλεειν.—PROVERB.

*To sail in Harbour.*

*Among.*

ονος εν μελιτταις.—PROVERB.

*The Asfs among the Bees.*

συν, *With.*

συν Θεω.—PLATO.

*With God.*

*An Accusative.*

εις, *Into, Toward.*

*Into.*

εκ πυρος εις φλογα.—PROVERB.

*Out of the Frying-pan into the Fire.*

*Toward.*

εις εμε ευνοια.—XENOPH.

*Good-Will toward me.*

*Genitive, Accusative.*

δια, *By, Through.*

*By.*

G. δια αμαρτιας θανατος.—ROM. V. 12.

*Death by Sin.*

A. δια το αιμα τε αρνη.—APOCALYPS. xii. 11.

*By the Blood of the Lamb.*

*Through.*

G. δια πνευματος.—I COR. xii. 8.

*Through the Spirit.*

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ἀμφι, *About, Concerning.*

*About.*

G. ἀμφι πόλιν ἀέκονσι — HERODOT.

*They dwell about the City.*

D. ἀμφι δ' ἄρ' ὤμοισιν βάλετο ξίφος. — IL. β. 45.

*And he threw the Sword about his Shoulders.*

A. ἀγρομένοι Ἰαρδάνη ἀμφι ρεέθρα. — IL. η. 135.

*Collected about the Streams of Jordan.*

*Concerning.*

A. νόμους τὰς ἀμφι θυσίαν κατασθέντας. — HALIC.

*Laws made concerning Sacrifice.*

ἀνα, *Through, With.*

*Through.*

A. ἀνα στρατον. — IL. α. 10.

*Through the Army.*

*With.*

D. χρυσεῶ ἀνα σκήπτρῳ. — IL. α. 155.

*With a golden Sceptre.*

ἐπι, *To, Upon.*

*To.*

G. ἐπι σκοπῶν τοξοῦν. — LUCIAN.

*To shoot to the Mark.*

D. κτισθέντες ἑπὶ τοῖς ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς. — EPHES. ii. 10.

*Created to good Works.*

A. κυων ἐπέστρεψας ἐπὶ τὸ ἴδιον ἔξεραμα. — 2. PET. ii. 22.

*The Dog returned to his Vomit.*

*Upon.*

G. ἐφ' ἵππῳ περιήγεν αὐτον.

*He led him about on Horseback.*

D. ἐπὶ χθονι. — IL. α. 88.

*Upon the Ground.*

A. ἐπεβήκειας ἐπὶ ὄνον. — MAT. xxi. 5.

*Sitting upon an Ass.*

κατα, *According to, Against.*

*According to.*

A. κατα Ματθαιον.

*According to Matthew.*

*Against.*

G. κατα Χριστ.—PSALM. ii. 2.

*Against Christ.*

μετα, *With.*

G. μετα το αρνη πολεμισσουσι.—APOCALYPS. xvii. 14.

*They will fight with the Lamb.*

D. τον μεν μετα χειρσιν ερυσσατο Φοβος Απολλων.—IL. ε. 344.

*Him Apollo caught with his Hands.*

παρα, *Near.*

G. παρα κροταφων τι παρεκει.—HOM. HYMN.

*The Cheeks near the Temple.*

περι, *About, Concerning.*

*About.*

G. περι κατις στωλοσχειν.—PROV.

*To prate about Nothing.*

D. περι βωμων.—HERODOT.

*About the Altars.*

A. περι μεσημβριαν.—ACTS xxii. 6.

*About Noon.*

προς, *From, To.*

*From.*

G. προς Διος εισιν απαντες.—ODYS. ξ. 57.

*All are from Jove.*

D. αυταρ εγω ποτι, γαιη χειρας αιεων.—ODYS. λ. 422.

*But I lifting up my Hands from the Ground.*

*To.*

πιτι πτολιος πετετ' αιει.—IL. χ. 198.

*He still continued flying to the City.*



D. ————— μητρος ποτι γνασι χειρας.

βαλλειν ημετερης ——— ODYS. ζ. 319. 311.

*Extend your Hands to the Knees of my Mother.*

A. τω μεν αρ' εφορροι προτι 'Ιλιον απεναντο. — IL. γ. 313.

*They therefore returned to Troy.*

υπερ, For, Upon.

For.

G. ει ο Θεος υπερ ημων, τις καθ' ημων. — ROM. viii. 31.

*If God be for us, who can be against us ?*

Upon.

G. γηρας υπερ κεφαλης. — PROVERB.

*Old Age upon the Head.*

D. υπερ αργυρου δ' οχενται. — ANACR. Ode 51.

*They are carried upon Silver.*

υπο, By, Under.

By.

G. υπο κηρυκος προηγορευε τοις Ιωνι. — HEROD.

*He gave orders to the Ionians by an Herald.*

D. υπο Τρωεσσι δαμνιναι. — IL. ι. 668.

*That he should be conquered by the Trojans.*

Under.

G. υπο χθονος. — HESIOD.

*Under the Earth.*

D. υπο Περσησιν εις Αιγυπτος. — HERODOT.

*Egypt is under the Persians.*

A. υπο τον μωδιον. — MAT. v. 15.

*Under a Bushel.*

\* \* For the remaining Examples to the Prepositions, see Appendix. (η)

## PROSODY.

## OF QUANTITY.

THE natural Quantity of the Vowels has been given in page 2.

Every Diphthong is Long by Nature.

The Quantity of the Doubtful Vowels in the First and Middle Syllables is known by *Position—the Case of a Vowel following—Contraction and Rule.*

## POSITION,

as in Latin, with the following Additions and Variations.

- I. A Short\* Vowel at the End of a Word, when the following begins with a Double Consonant, or Two Single Consonants is *usually* made Long.
- II. A Short Vowel before  $\mu\kappa$ ,  $\pi\lambda$ ,  $\kappa\lambda$ , the last even with a Liquid following, is rendered Common: as,  

$\sigma\upsilon\gamma\ \epsilon\upsilon\sigma\phi\upsilon\sigma\omega\ \text{Ἡλκί}\sigma\upsilon\sigma\alpha\mu\iota.$ —HESIOD.
- III. A Short Vowel before a Middle Mute with  $\rho$  following, or before a Smooth or Rough Mute with any Liquid following, in the Writers of Comedy, always continues Short.
- IV. A Short Vowel before a Middle Mute, succeeded by any Liquid except  $\rho$ , both in the comic and tragic Writers, is always made Long.

\* And of course a Doubtful Vowel.

- V. A Short Vowel before a single Liquid is sometimes made Long; ι before ρ always except in the Penultima, where it is always Short, except in ἴρος, λίρος, and ἱρος for ἱέρος.

## CASE OF A VOWEL FOLLOWING.

- I. A Doubtful Vowel before another Vowel or a Diphthong is usually Short.

### Exceptions.

α and ι Long.

α Long.

1. α supplying the Augment's Place; as, αἶον.
2. α Doric used for η.
3. α Æolic in the Genitives Singular and Plural.
4. α Ionic in the Second and Third Persons Singular Present Indicative of Verbs in αω, and Third Plural of Verbs in μι.
5. In the Present and Imperfect of Verbs in αω, when the Æolic ναν is supposed inserted.
6. Most Nouns in αων, whether they increase Long or Short.\*
7. Most Feminine Proper Names in αῖς.

### ι Long in

1. ιων, the Termination of Nouns increasing Short.
2. ιων, the Termination of Comparatives, but in the Attic Dialect only.
3. First Future Middle Attic of Verbs in ιω; as, κομιτῆμαι.

\* εων, γαβων, and a few more, follow the general Rule.

α and ι Common.

α and ι.

In the First Syllable of Words exceeding Three Syllables, with the Second and Third Short ;  
as, *ὡς ἔριδος πρί᾽ αἰμίδης.*

1. In Nouns in ια and ιι.
  2. In Verbs in ιω.
  3. In the Improper Reduplication of Verbs in μι.
- II. A Long Vowel or a Diphthong before another Vowel or a Diphthong, even in another Word, is sometimes made Short.

### CONTRACTION.

- I. A Contracted Syllable is always Long.
- II. When the Article sustains Synalœpha, or occasions it in the Beginning of the succeeding Word, the remaining Vowel is considered as having absorbed\* the other, and therefore made Long ; as,

*ὡς τε δια τῶν τ' ἀγαθ' ἀνθρώπων ἔχεν.*—EURIP.

*ὡς ἂν το λοιπὸν τῷ μ' ἀνακτορ' εἰσεβεν.*—Ibid.

### RULE.

The Doubtful Vowels before a Single Consonant are Short.

#### Exceptions.

α, ι, υ, Long.

α in

1. αμ, the Termination of Verbals.

\* By some Grammarians it is even called a Contraction.



2. ανος, ανις, ατης, ατις, Terminations of Proper Names, Gentiles, and Precious Stones.\*
3. ανηρ, in its Oblique Cases and Compounds.†
4. Oblique Cases of ραξ, θωραξ, ιραξ, κροταξ, κορδαξ, αιαξ, φακαξ, φεναξ, καβραξ.
5. ακιον, the Termination of Diminutives whose Primitives Increase Long.
6. ακοσιος, the Termination of Numerals; also συρακοσιος.
7. Perfect Middle of many Verbs; as, πεπραγα.
8. Subjunctive Active of the First Conjugation of Verbs in μι.
9. ασα, Feminine of Participles.  
 ασι, Third Person Plural of Verbs.  
 ασω, First Future } of Verbs in αω pure and  
 ασα, First Aorist } ραω.  
 ακα, Perfect.  
 ακις, Derivatives from the same Verb.

### Long in

1. Oblique Cases of Monosyllables in ι, † and Trissyllables having the Two former Short; and of Words of double Endings in ις or ιν; also of Words in ις-ιθος.
2. Oblique Cases of Nouns in ιξ-ιγος or ικος and ιψ-ιπος; also, a few in κ-δος, viz. αψις, βαλβις, καρις, κηκις, ληις, κημις, κρηπις, ηθρις, νησις, σφραγις.
3. Perfect Middle of any Verbs; as, κειγθα, βεβρηθα.
4. ιμα, Terminations of Verbals.

\* Αντιπατης, Δαρδανις, and a few others, are Short.

† In the Nominative Singular it is Common.

‡ Τις and Δις are Short in the Oblique Cases.

5. *ινος, ινον, ινι*, Terminations of Nouns.\*
6. *ισω, ισα*, First Future and Aorist of Verbs in *ισ*.
7. *ιτης, ιτις*,† Terminations of Nouns.
8. *λω, ιγω, ιδω, ιρω*, Terminations of Verbs.
9. *ιδιον*, Termination of Diminutives making Two Iotas coalesce ; as, from *ιματι-ον, ιματι-ιδιον, ιματιδιον*.

### υ Long in

1. *υμα, υμος, υτης, υτωρ, υτος, υτης, υτις*, Terminations of Nouns.†
2. Oblique Cases of Nouns of double Endings in *υς* or *υι*.
3. Oblique Cases of *βομβυς, δειδυς, κηρυς, κης, κοκκυς, δαγυς, κωμυς, γρυς, γυς*.
4. The First Singular and Third Plural of the Fourth Conjugation in *μι*, and all the Persons of Dissyllables.
5. *υω, υρω, υχω*, Terminations of Verbs.
6. *υσω, υσα*, Future and Aorist from *υω*.
7. Perfect Middle of many Verbs ; as, *μεμνηα*.

## THE LAST SYLLABLES.

- I. Terminations in *α, ι, υ*, are Short.

### Exceptions.

#### α Long.

1. Nouns in *α* pure, § *δα, θα*, and also *ρα*,|| unless a Diphthong precede.

\* Possessive Adjectives in *ινος*—*ινι*, respecting Time, Matter, &c. also *ελαπτιν*, are Short.

† Verbals in *ιτις* are Short.

‡ Verbals in *υτος, υτης, υτις*, are Short ; as is *βραδυτης*, and some others in *υτης*.

§ Dissyllables in *αια*, Verbals in *τοια*, Feminines in *αια* from Masculines in *ως*, Derivatives from Adjectives in *ος*, Cit'es named from illustrious Men, and *ωδαα, ναπηα, Κελευρηα*, follow the general Rule.

|| The First Aorist and Perfect Middle of Verbs in *ωα*, also *αρχωα, ημερα, ελυσαι, Κεχυρα, σπλοκυνδρα, παναρχα*, follow the general Rule.

2. Feminines from Adjectives in  $\alpha\varsigma$ .
3. Duals of the First and Second Declension of the Simples.
4. The Doric  $\alpha$  used for  $\eta$  or  $\epsilon$ .

*i* Long.

1. Adverbs or Pronouns augmented by Paragoge.
2. The Attic *i*, as in  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\rho\iota$ ,  $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota$ .
3.  $\kappa\iota$ , and the Names of the Letters.

*υ* Long.

1. First Person Singular Imperfect of the Fourth Conjugation in  $\mu\iota$ .
2. Certain Adverbs in  $\upsilon$ , and the names of Letters.

II. Terminations in  $\alpha\nu$ ,  $\alpha\rho$ ,  $\iota\nu$ ,  $\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\upsilon\nu$ ,  $\upsilon\varsigma$ , are Short.

*Exceptions* Long.

1. Masculines in  $\alpha\nu$ ; and the Neuter  $\pi\alpha\nu$ , whose Compounds are Short.
2. Accusatives of the First and Second Declension, whose Nominatives are Long in the Ultima.
3. Adverbs in  $\alpha\nu$ ; except  $\delta\tau\alpha\nu$ , which is Short.
4. Monosyllables in  $\alpha\rho$ ; but  $\gamma\alpha\rho$  is Common.
5. Nouns in  $\iota\nu$ - $\iota\nu\alpha\varsigma$ .
6. Nouns of Two Endings in  $\iota\nu$  and  $\iota\varsigma$ , which make both Long.
7. Monosyllables in  $\iota\varsigma$ ; except  $\tau\iota\varsigma$ , which is Short.
8. Dissyllables in  $\iota\varsigma$ - $\iota\delta\alpha\varsigma$ , and  $\iota\theta\alpha\varsigma$ .
9. Trissyllables in  $\iota\varsigma$ , having the Two former Short.
10. Nouns in  $\upsilon\nu$ - $\upsilon\nu\alpha\varsigma$ .
11. Accusatives in  $\upsilon\nu$ , when the Nominative is Long.
12.  $\upsilon\nu$  the First Person of Verbs in  $\mu\iota$ , and the Adverb  $\nu\nu$ .

13. Words of a double Termination in *υυ* and *υς*, which make both long.
14. Words declined in *υς* pure ; as, *ιχθυς*.
15. Monosyllables in *υς* ; as, *μυς*.
16. Participles of the Fourth Conjugation in *μι* ; as, *ζευγυς*.

## III.

*ας* and *υς* are Long.

*Exceptions* Short.

1. Nouns increasing, except those in *αυτος*.
2. Accusatives Plural of the Fifth of the Simples.
3. Second Persons of the First Aorist Active, and of the Perfect Active and Middle.
4. Adverbs in *ας*.

## FIGURES OF PROSODY ARE

I. *Synecphonesis*,\* (comprehending both *Synaresis* and *Crafsis*,) *Diæresis*, *Tmesis*, *Systole*, *Diaſtole*, *Cæſura*, which relate to *Words*, being common to the Greek and Latin Prosody, and explained in every System of Rhetoric.

II. *Antipodia*, *Brachycatalexis*, *Catalexis*, *Hypercatalexis*, and *Dialysis* ; which relates to *Measure*. *Antipodia* is the use of one Foot instead of another.

*Brachycatalexis* is the Deficiency of a Foot  
*Catalexis*, the Deficiency of a Syllable  
*Hypercatalexis*, the Redundancy of a Syllable or Foot

} at the End of  
a Verse.

*Dialysis* is the Disjunction of the Parts of a Word, so that the former Part may close a Verse, and the latter begin the following one.

\* Called also *Synizesis* and *Synœuxis*.



# APPENDIX :

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS, SCHEMES OF HETEROCLITES, PATRONYMICS,  
DIMINUTIVES, POSSESSIVES, VERBALS, LISTS OF  
ANOMALS, TABLES OF DIALECTS, &c.

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## LETTERS.

(a)

**S**IXTEEN Letters, viz. Five Vowels, α, ε, ι, ο, υ, and Eleven Consonants, β, γ, δ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π, ρ, σ, τ, were introduced from Phœnicia into Greece by *Cadmus* soon after the Departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, when *Amphyction* was King of Athens, about the Year before Christ 1493. The remaining eight, viz. the long Vowels, η, ω; the rough Mutes, φ, χ, θ; and the double Semivowels ζ, ξ, ψ, were invented later; φ, χ, θ, and ξ, by *Palamedes*, at the Siege of Troy, 300 Years after; and η, ω, ζ, ψ, by *Simonides*, about 950 Years from the Arrival of *Cadmus*, about the Year before Christ 540. This is the Account of *Pliny*. For the different Opinions of other learned Men, see *Vossius de Arte Grammat.*

Before the Time of *Simonides*, ε and ο were used for the *long* as well as the *short* Sounds of the Latin E and O, viz. for the Sounds since expressed by ε and η, and by ο and ω. ο was also written for the Diphthong u.

Γ before γ, κ, ξ, and χ, has the power or Sound of NG, as in ἀγγελος, πεφυγκα, λυγξ, ἔγχος.

## VOWELS.

(b)

α, ε, ο, are changed into their respective long Vowels in the Temporal Augments. See *Gramm.* p. 36.

(c)

Vowels are called Prepositive and Subjunctive from the Place they occupy in all the Diphthongs, except *ui*.

The Proper Diphthongs are formed of *α*, *ε*, *ο*, respectively joined with *ι*, and again with *υ*. From these the improper are derived; e. g.

Proper.	Improper.
<i>αι</i>	<i>οι</i>
<i>ει</i>	<i>ηι</i>
<i>οι</i>	<i>ωι</i>
<i>αυ</i>	<i>ηυ</i>
<i>ευ</i>	<i>ωυ</i>
<i>ου</i>	<i>υι</i>

Of the *Improper* Diphthongs, *οι*, *ηι*, *ωι*, were called *ᾰδυναι* by the old Grammarians, the *ι* being subscribed to denote its Quiescence. The remaining Diphthongs of this Class were called *κακοφωναι* from the Difficulty of their Pronunciation. The Subscript *ι* in *αι*, *ηι*, *ωι*, was once a constituent Part of the Syllable, written after the Vowel, and expressed in the Pronunciation. On the two Farnesian Columns at Rome are still to be seen the following Inscriptions: EN TEI HODOI TEI ANHIAI. EN TOI HEPODO AIPOI. which would be written at present, ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ τῇ Ἀππία. ἐν τῷ Ἡρώδου ἀγρῷ. In these Inscriptions *ε* is twice used for *η*; *ο* four Times for *ω* and once for *α*; the *ι* in every Instance placed after the Vowel to which it has been since subscribed; and the rough Breathing expressed by *H*, which was once the Mark of Aspiration among the Greeks, from them adopted by the Romans, and continued in Use by the Moderns to this Day.

The Subscript *ι* is found,

Among *Nouns*, in

- I. The Dative Singular of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Declension of the Simples.
- II. The Dative Singular, and Genitive and Dative Dual, of the 5th of the Contracts.
- III. Adjectives contracted from *ηις*; as, *τιμῆις*, *τιμῆς*.

Among *Verbs* in

- IV. The 2d and 3d Sing. Subjunctive Active; as, *τυπῆι-ης-η*; \* retained after Contraction by Verbs in *αω* and *εω*; as, *τιμ-αῖς-ᾷς*.

\* All the Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood Active derive their Terminations from those of the Present Indicative, changing the Short into

(d) (e)

τιμ-αι-ῶ; Φιλ-εις-ης, Φιλ-ει-ῆ; consequently found in those Tenses of the Subjunctive Active of Verbs in μι, which have the same\* Formation with that of the contracted Form of Verbs in αω, εω, and οω.

V. Other contracted Terminations of Verbs in αω, without Distinction of Voices, where ι occurred before Contraction; as, βο-αις-ῶς, βο-οις-ῶς.

VI. The 2d Sing.† of Tenses of the Indicative Mood in ουμι and of the Subjunctive in ωμαι, *Passive* and *Middle* Voices; as, τυπ-ι-ουμι-η, τυπ-ι-ωμαι-η; retained after Contraction by Verbs in αω, and εω; as, τιμ-αι-ῶ, Φιλ-ει-ῆ.

VII. The 2d Sing. of Tenses in the Subjunctive *Passive* and *Middle* of Verbs in μι; as,

Present.			Second Aorist.		
ἴςῶ		-ῶ	εῶ		-ῶ
τίθῶ	-μαι	-ῆ	θῶ	-μαι	-ῆ
δίδῶ		-ῶ	δῶ		-ῶ

The Subjunctive in the three Voices corresponding with that of the contracted Form of Verbs in αω, εω, and οω, under the Exceptions already noticed.

(d)

αι, αυ, and, οι, are changed in the Temporal Augments of Verbs. See Gramm. p. 36.

(e)

## CONSONANTS.

The Mutes are printed in three Columns, or vertical Lines, to exhibit the Affinity of those in the same Column, which for better Sound are often changed into each other.

their respective Long Vowels, dropping υ and subscribing ι when they occur; e. g.

Indicat. τυπ-ι-ο, ες, α; ετοι, ετον; ωμεν, ετε, ἔτι.

Subjunct. τυπ-ι-ῶς, η; ητοι, ητον; ωμεν, ητε, ἔτι.

\* Except that Verbs in ουμι make the Second and Third Persons Singular in ες, ο; which is indeed a more natural Contraction of ους, οη, than ες, οη, used by Verbs in αω; and that the Second Aorist varies from the Present, and consequently from the contracted Form in Verbs derived from αω, by assuming η instead of α.

See hereafter, Reference (kk.)

(e)

When two Mutes immediately succeed each other in the same Word, they must be of the same Breathing, both Smooth, both Middle, or both Rough; as,  $\pi\lambda$ ,  $\beta\delta$ ,  $\phi\theta$ ; never  $\pi\delta$ , or  $\pi\theta$ . &c.

$\beta$  was sometimes used for the Latin V, to express whose Sound the Greeks had no Character; as,  $\Sigma\epsilon\beta\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , Severus;  $\text{Αμβιβιος}$ , Ambivius; the first  $\beta$  retaining its proper Sound.\* But they more usually had recourse to the Diphthong  $\omicron\upsilon$ ; as,  $\Sigma\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\text{Ουερλιγιος}$ . Plutarch has written  $\Sigma\epsilon\rho\epsilon\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , and  $\Sigma\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , for Servius.  $\upsilon$  alone was sometimes used on the same Occasion; as,  $\Sigma\epsilon\upsilon\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\text{Υσπασιανος}$ ; hence in different Editions of the Septuagint, we meet with  $\Delta\alpha\beta\iota\delta$  and  $\Delta\alpha\upsilon\iota\delta$ .

The Digamma, so called from its Figure (F) resembling two Gammas, one over the other, supplied the Place of V among the Æolics for a short Time, but it was never universally adopted by the Greeks.†

The Æolics prefixed the Digamma to Words beginning with a Vowel, especially in the Case of a Rough Breathing, as they never used the Aspirate: Thus, for  $\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha$ , they wrote  $\text{Φοινος}$ ,  $\text{Φισπερα}$ . They inserted it sometimes in the Middle; as,  $\alpha\iota\text{Γ}\omega\upsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\omega\text{Γ}\iota\omicron\upsilon$ , for  $\alpha\iota\omega\upsilon$ ,  $\omega\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$ . Hence are derived the Latin Words *Vinum*, *Vespera*, *Ævum*, *Ovum*, &c. The Cretans used a  $\zeta$  instead of the Digamma; as,  $\omega\zeta\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\zeta\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , for  $\omega\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\alpha\epsilon\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$ . Hence, perhaps, the Error of pronouncing the  $\beta$  like the Latin Consonant V. See first Note, below.

$\tau$ , in the Preposition  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ , is often changed into  $\pi$  and  $\nu$  before  $\phi$  and  $\chi$ , and into  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\epsilon$ , before those Letters respectively; as,

\* It was once contended that the proper Sound of B was that of the Latin or modern V; to refute which Opinion one Line of Juvenal is sufficient:

Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha et Beta puellæ.

Add to this the Proof arising from the Term Alphabet, used in almost all modern Languages; and that St. Augustine says, *Vocem Beta eodem sono significare literam Græcis, & verbam Latinis*. De Doctrina Christ. l. ii. In the word  $\text{Αμβιβιος}$ ,  $\beta$  is put for *b* and *v*; for the latter plainly from Necessity, as its Correspondence with the former points out its natural Pronunciation.

† Hence the Romans took their Capital F, which they used instead of V before the Vowel U; as, *DaFus*,



(e)

for	καταφαλαρα	is read	καπφαλαρι
	καταχευσαι		κακχευσαι
	κατεβαλε		καεβαλε
	καταγονυ		καγγονυ
	καταδυναι		καδδυναι
	κατεπισε		καππισε
	καταλειψω		καλλειψω
	καταιμονια		καρμονια
	κατανευσας		καννευσας
	καταρρουν		καρρουν

N is changed into  $\mu$  before the Mutes of the first Column,  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$ , and before  $\mu$  and  $\psi$ ; into  $\gamma$  before  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ , where it has the Sound of NG; into  $\lambda$ ,  $\xi$ , and sometimes  $\sigma$ , before those Letters respectively:

into $\mu^*$	ἐμπειδος	into $\gamma$	πιφαγκα
	ἐμβαινω		ἐγγελαω
	τυμφης		ἐγχειρω
	ἐμμενω		ἐλλειπω
	συμφηρος		σιρρως
		λ	ἐλλειπω
		ξ	σιρρως
		σ	συτσηζω

$\Sigma$  has some Relation to the Mutes of the third Column,  $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ ; for most Imparisyllabics ending in  $\sigma$  change it in the oblique Cases into one of these Letters; as,

χαρι-ς,	-τ-ος
ωσπι-ς,	-δ-ος
ορει-ς,	-θ-ος

And Verbs of the Third Conjugation, which have these Letters for their Characteristics, change them in the Future into  $\sigma$ : as,

Present.	Future.
ἄνυ-τω	ἄνυ-σθω
ἔ-δω	ἔ-σθω
πλη-θω	πλη-σθω.

It was once written like the Roman C, thus, ΦΛΑΥΙΟC, Flavio.

H was formerly the Mark of Aspiration among the Greeks, as it is still in Latin; this was afterward divided into two, when the first Part (F) was used to denote the Rough, and the second (I) the Smooth Breathing. These were at Length curved so as to form the Marks in Use at present. The Ancients used the Aspi-

\* In  $\delta\eta\pi\epsilon\rho$ ,  $\eta\eta\pi\epsilon\rho$ ,  $\omicron\eta\pi\epsilon\rho$ ,  $\omega\eta\pi\epsilon\rho$ , the  $\eta$  continues, because in Reality they are each two distinct Words;  $\pi\epsilon\rho$  being a Conjunction expletive and enclitic.

(f) (g) (b)

ration sometimes in the Middle ; as, *πῆαις*, like H in the Latin Word *mibi*. Indeed, that denoting the Smooth Breathing is quite unnecessary, since, where the Rough is not expressed, the Smooth is implied of Course.

(f)

## PARTS OF SPEECH.

Aristotle and the elder Stoics divided Speech into four Parts, viz. *Noun, Verb, Article, and Conjunction* ; considering all Words as *Articles*, which being associated to Nouns served in any Manner to ascertain and determine their Signification ; such as, *he, this, that, other, any*. Others afterwards increased the Number by detaching the *Pronoun* from the *Noun*, the *Participle* and *Adverb* from the *Verb*, and the *Preposition* from the *Conjunction*. The Latin Grammarians went farther, and detached the *Interjection* from the *Adverb*, within which by the Greeks it was always included as a Species : But, that they might not exceed the Number into which the Greeks had distributed the Parts of Speech, they included the *Article* within the *Pronoun*.

But there is a manifest Distinction to be observed between the *Article* and the *Pronoun*. The *Pronoun* stands by itself, assuming the Power of a *Noun*, and supplying its Place ; as, *He is good, This is Virtue*. The *Article* never stands by itself, but appears at all Times associated to a *Noun*, serving to ascertain or define it ; as, *This Habit is Virtue*.

Os, which was usually reconed an *Article*, is always a *Pronoun Relative*, and therefore referred to that Class : But o is generally an *Article*, though sometimes used as a *Pronoun Demonstrative*.

\* \* For a curious Disquisition on NUMBER, CASE, and GENDER, see Mr. James Harris of Salisbury's incomparable *Analysis of Universal Grammar*, entitled HERMES, Book I. C. iv. and Book II. C. iv.

(g)

See the last Paragraph above, and Reference (yy) hereafter.

## DECLENSIONS.

(b)

There are strictly no more than Four Greek Declensions ; the Fourth of the Simples being the Attic Dialect of the Third, and all Contract Nouns, before Contraction, being of the Fifth of the

(i) (k) (l) (m)

Simples ; but as the contracted Terminations are so various, that, if reduced to that one Declension, they would form an Object too complicated for the Minds of Beginners to embrace at once, Grammarians have judged it expedient to separate the Parts, denominating each a distinct Declension, for the temporary Accommodation of the Learner.

(i)

Λησις is of the Common Gender according to Priscian, but in Construction is always Masculine. See Vossius.

(k)

Some Nouns in the common Form follow the Doric Dialect in the Genitive ; as, Θωμας, τῷ Θωμᾷ Ἰεδᾷς, Μανιδᾷς, Λησιᾷς, Μισσιᾷς, Μαιμονᾷς, Σατανᾷς, and the Appellatives βοῦσι, καῖσι.

Some have *υ* and *α* ; as, Ἀρχυται, Πυθαγοραι, πατράλαις, μητράλαις, δεινοδοταῖς, γυναικαῖς.

There are also some in *ης*, which follow this Analogy by dropping *σ* for the Genitive ; as, ὁ Δῆς τῷ Δῆν, Dres ; ὁ Πόδς, τῷ Πόδν, Podes.

(l)

αἰναρετης makes the Vocative in *η*. ILIAD. π. 31.—ἰπποτα, νεφελιγγετα, μητιτα, Θουτα, &c. which occur in Homer, are not, as some Grammarians have asserted, Vocatives used instead of Nominatives, a Change never tolerated in any Language, but really Nominatives of the Æolic, or, as some say, of the Macedonian Dialect. Hence are derived the Latin Nominatives *Poeta*, *Cometa*, *Ableta*.\*

Αἰνας and Ἀνδραῖς, of this Declension, are poetical for Αἰνας, Ἀνδραῖς. See Pindar, passim. Aët. Apost. Cap. ix. Athenæum Lib. vii. Dioscorid. St. Matth. C. iv. Hence Αἰναδαί, in Homer, and *Æneada* in Virgil.

(m)

The Genitives in *ας* of these Proper Names occur in Josephus ; and it might almost be given as a general Rule for Substantives, since the Termination in *α* pure is by much the most numerous of Nouns in *α*, did not the great Number of Participles making their Feminine in *α*, and having *ης* and *η* in the Genitive and Dative, turn the Scale in Favour of that adopted in the Table.

\* Lingux scilicet Æolicæ Latinus Sermo est simillimus.

Quintilian. Lib. I. C. vi.

(n) (o) (p) (q)

The ancient Latins followed this Manner of making the Genitives in *as* ; as, *terras, escas, Latonas*, for *terre, escæ, Latonæ*. *Paterfamilias* continued always in Use.

(n)

## SECOND DECLENSION.

All Words in *aa*, and those in *ea*, which have a Vowel or *e* preceding *s*, are contracted into *a*. Those in *ea*, preceded by any Consonant except *e*, and Words in *on* are contracted into *η* ; as, *γα, γῆ, ἀπλη, ἀπλῆ*. Each Contraction\* is formed by rejecting the Vowel preceding the Termination.

(o)

## THIRD DECLENSION.

The Vocative of this Declension is found in a few Instances like the Nominative ; for the common Tongue sometimes imitated the Attic Dialect ; as, *ὦ Θεός*, whence the Latin, *ὦ Deus*, and *ὦ ἄνθρωπε*, *heus tu*.

(p)

It is observable that Nouns in *as* and *ης* sometimes only drop *σ* to make their Genitive. See (k)

(q)

## FOURTH DECLENSION.

The Fourth Declension is in Reality nothing but the Attic Dialect of the Third, and made a separate Declension for the Reason which has been given for classing the various Modes of Contraction under five Heads, and denominating them Declensions.

The Change is made from the Third by substituting *ω* in every Termination instead of the proper Vowel or Diphthong, subscribing the *ι* when it occurs, and making the Vocative like the Nominative.

Nouns in *ος*, having *α* Long in the Penultima, change it here into *ς* ; as, *ναος, νεος* ; but if *α* be Short, it continues ; as, *ταος, ταως* ; *λαγος, λαιγως*.

The Attics often reject *ν* in the Accusative of this Declension, and almost always in the following Words ; *ἄθος, ἀππολλως, ἔως, κως, λως, λαγως*, and *τυνδαριως* : Hence, in St. Gregory, *τον θεαν*.

\* Except *ια, ῖα*.



(r)

ἰλεω. Sometimes in the Nominative ; as, το ἀγῆρω, for ἀγῆρων, in Philo ; το ἐπιπλεε, for ἐπιπλεων, in Plutarch ; τες ἄλω, for τες ἄλωες, in the Accusative Plural. 1 Samuel, xxiii. 1.

(r)

## FIFTH DECLENSION.

Synopsis of the Variations of the Genitive Case.

From the Vowels α, ι, υ, ω.

Nom.	Gen.	Example.
α ———	ατ-ος*	σαμα.
ι ———	ι-ος	σινηπι, 2d Contracts.
———	ιτ-ος	μελι.†
υ ———	ε-ος	ἄςυ 3d Contracts.
———	ύ-ος‡	δακρυ.
ω ———	ο-ος	φειδα, 4th Contracts.

From the Consonants ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.

Nom.	Gen.	Examples.
αν ———	ων-ος	παιαν.
———	αντ-ος	Participles.
εν ———	εν-ος	Neut. of Adj. ε ων.
ην ———	ην-ος	Ἑλλην.
———	εν-ος	ποιμην.
ιν ———	ιν-ος	ειν.
ον ———	ον-ος	Neut. of Adj. in ων.
———	οντ-ος	Neut. of Part. in ων.
υν ———	υν-ος	Φορυν.
———	υντ-ος	Neut. Part of Verbs in υνι.
ων ———	ων-ος	Πλατων.
———	ον-ος	Χελιδων.
———	ωνι-ος	Ξενοφων.
		Participles Present of contracted Verbs in αω.

\* γαλακτος is a Genitive borrowed from the obsolete γαλαξ. See page 122.

† μελι is the only Substantive in ι of the 5th of the Simples. There are Neuter Adjectives in ι, but they may be said to derive their Genitive rather from the Masculine Termination in ις.

‡ ρονυ and δρυ sometimes take ατς ; from the obsolete ρονας and δρυας.

(r)

Nom.	Gen.	Examples.
ων ———	ων-ος	{ δρακων. Particip. of Pres. 1st Fut. and 2d Aorist Active.
———	ουν-ος	{ Particip. 2d. Fut. Act. Particip. Present of Contracts in εω and οω.
ων ———	οδ-ος	Neut. of the Compounds of πως. Participles Neuter.
———	ων-ος	

β.

Nom.	Gen.	Examples.
αρ ———	αρ-ος*	ψαρ.
ηρ ———	ηρ-ος	λετηρ.
———	ερ-ος	αηρ.
ερ ———	ερ-ος	ητορ.
υρ ———	υρ-ος	μαρτυρ.
ωρ ———	ωρ-ος†	ελωρ.
———	ορ-ος	Νεωρ.
ειρ ———	ειρ-ος	χωρ.

γ.

εις ———	αι-ος	γηρας. Some 5th Contracts. ανδρειας. μελας, ταλας, Adjectives. λαμπας. λαας.
———	αν-ος†	
———	αν-ος	
———	αδ-ος	
———	α-ος	
εις ———	ει-ος	αληθεις. 1st Contracts.
ευς ———	ει-ος	βασιλευς. 3d Contracts.
ης ———	ει-ος	τειρεης. 1st Contracts.
———	η-ος	λεως.
———	ηη-ος	{ Βελης, a Senator. Thucyd. Adj. contracted from ηεις.
———	ων-ος	
———	ων-ος	Ουαλης, Valens, and other names derived from the Latin.

\* Some Nouns in αρ borrow their Oblique cases from obsolete Words in ας. See page 122, δαμαρ from the obsolete δαμας

† ὕδαρ and σκαρ \*borrow their Oblique Cases from the obsolete ὕδας and σκαας.

‡ This Variation is taken from obsolete Words in ανς. See Clark's Homer, B. I. Verse 86.

(r)

Nom.	Gen.	Examples.
ης	ι-ος	οἷς.
_____	ιδ-ος	αἰσπῖς.
_____	ιτ-ος	χρῆς.
_____	ιθ-ος	μερμῖς.
_____	ις-ος	θεμῖς.
_____	ιν-ος	Words in ις, which often end in ι.
ος	ε-ος	τειχος. 1st Contracts.
ως	υ-ος	ιχθυς.
_____	υδ-ος	νεηλυς.
_____	υθ-ος	κορυς.
_____	υη-ος	Participles of Verbs in υμι.
_____	υν-ος	Words in υς, which often end in υν.
ως	ο-ος	αἰδως.* 4th Contracts.
_____	ωτ-ος	Φως, Light, and contracted Particip.†
_____	ωδ-ος	‡ Φως, a Pustule.
_____	ωο-ος	ηρως.
_____	οτ-ος	Participles.
εις	αιτ-ος	δαις.
_____	αιδ-ος	παις.
εις	ειδ-ος	κλεις.
_____	εν-ος	κτεις.
_____	ειη-ος	Σιμοεις.
ους	ο-ος	Βες.
_____	οδ-ος	πες.
_____	οη-ος	οδως, and Participles of Verbs in μι.
_____	ειη-ος	οπες, and other Nouns contracted from οεις.
_____	ωη-ος	ες.
ας	λ-ος	αλς.
υς	υ-θος	ελμυς.
ες	ε--τες	μακυς. Adjective.
		ξ.
ξ {	γος	τετλι-ξ.
_____	κος	σφα-ξ. §

\* There is only one more of this Form, which is λας.

† From αως ; as, εςας from εςαως.

‡ The only Word of this Form.

§ ελωπηξ changes the η into ε in the Oblique Cases.

		(r)	(s)
Nom.	Gen.	Example.	
ξ { —	ξος	αἶνα-ξ.	
ξ { —	ξός	ὀνδ-ξ.	

ψ.

ψ { —	πος	ὦ-ψ.
ψ { —	πος	φλε-ψ.
ψ { —	πος	Κινυ-ψ.

The following Words in ας, ως, and υ, take their Oblique Cases from the obsolete Terminations in ας, ατος ;

ἀλφειας, ἀχαιας, δελφιας, ἑδαιας, ἡμιας, ἡπιας, καρκαας, κττιας, ὄντιας, ἑδαιας, πειραιας, στιας, φρεας, —σκαας, ὕδαας, —γονυ, δόρυ.

Γονυ and δορυ have also their proper variations ; as, τα γονυος, δόρυος ; τα γονυι, δορυι ; by Metathesis, γαυιος, δαυρος ; γαυι, δαυρι.

The following borrow their Oblique Cases from the obsolete Words opposite ;

γαλα	} from	γαλαξ.
γυνη		γυναιξ.*
δαμας		δαμαας.
αἰς		αἰην. G. αἰενος, Sync. αἰνος.

χεις has always χεισι in this Case from the poetic Singular χειρι.

(s)

## FIRST DECLENSION of Contracts.

In this Declension the Masculine Nouns are Proper Names of Men ; the Feminine end in ης ; the Common are Adjectives only. Neuters in ες come from Adjectives in ης ; those in ος are all Substantives.

Nouns in ης Pure are contracted in the Accusative into α by the Attics ; as, εὐφραα, εὐφυνᾶ ; which Form is most in Use.

Proper Names of this Declension, and the Compounds of ἔτος, a Year, are declined sometimes after the First of the Simples, at least in certain Cases ; e. g. τον, Ἀριστοφάνην, Νικοτελὴν, Δημοσθένην, ὦ Σωκράτη, τὸς Ἐπὶστάας, &c. are read.

Neuters in ος sometimes contract ες into ε ; as σκελος, Dual σκελες, σκελεῖ. Nouns in εος, as, χρεος, κλεος, contract εα in the Neuter Plural into α. Of words compounded of κλεος Proper Names only have the double Contraction. Appellatives com-

\* This Word makes γυναι in the Vocative Case by Apocope. From the Vocative of ἀναξ, ξ is also frequently cut off.



(t) (u) (v)

pounded of the same Word are declined according to the general Example; as, εὐκλης, ἀκλης. The first of the two Contractions might perhaps with more propriety be called a Syncope than a Contraction, were not the Neuter Termination Plural in α rendered Long by it.

(t)

## SECOND DECLENSION of Contracts.

This Declension is properly *Ionic*, as appears from *Herodotus*, who wrote in that Dialect. It has also in common with the First and Third the Variation in εως, which has been erroneously called the *Ionic Termination* in the Tables of Dialects usually appropriated to this Declension; its Variations ought, therefore, to be arranged thus:

	Singular:		
	Common.	Attic.	Ionic.
G.	εως	εως	εως
D.	ει	—	ει
A.	ιν	—	—
V.	ι	—	—
	Dual:		
N. A. V.	εις	—	εις
G. D.	εοιν	εων	εοιν
	Plural:		
N.	εες-εις	—	εες-εις
G.	εων	—	εων
D.	εσσι	—	εσσι
A.	εας-εις	—	εας-εις
V.	εας-εις	—	εας-εις

(u)

## THIRD DECLENSION of Contracts.

The Attic Genitive in εως is most in Use in this Declension, particularly from Masculines in ευς. ευς Pure is contracted in the Genitive into ες; as, χοεως, χοε̃ς, and in the Accusative into α; as, χοεα χο̃α.

(v)

## FOURTH DECLENSION of Contracts.

Κλωθες is sometimes found in the Plural of κλωθω of this Declension, instead of κλωθαι.

(w) (x) (y)

There are only two Nouns in *ωs* of this Form, viz. *αἰδωs* and *ἡωs*; which scarcely occur in the Dual and Plural. *ἑωs* is more frequent in Prose than *ἡωs*. Nouns in *ω* are mostly the Names of Women.

(w)

## ADJECTIVES.

Most Compound Adjectives Derivative (and by the Attics *all* Adjectives) in *ωs* are declined with two Terminations after this Example. There are a few of this Form which sometimes take a distinct Feminine; as, *τερην*,—*αινα*; *θηλυs*,—*ια*; *ἀθανατος*,—*η*; *μειλιχος*,—*α*.

(x)

Many have only two Genders; as,

ὁ, ἡ	Gen.	
ἄπατωρ	ορος	Fatherless.
ἄμητωρ		Motherless.
νησιs		Fasting.

Some have only two Genders; as,

ὁ ἐργατ-ης, ὁ	} laborious, or servile.
ἡ ἐργατ-ιs, ἰδος, &c.	

These are commonly taken for Substantives; but they may be joined to Substantives like other Adjectives. Of the same Kind are all Patronymics; as,

ὁ Νεστοριδ-ης, ὁ	The Son	} of Nestor.
ἡ Νεστορ-ιs, ἰδος	The Daughter	

(y)

## NUMERALS.

From Ten to Twenty the least Number may be placed first or last; thus, *δωδεκα*, or *δεκα δυο*; *δεκα τρεις*, or *τρεκα και δεκα*. From Twenty to Thirty always last; as, *εικοσι εις*, *εικοσι εν*, *εικοσι δυο*, &c. From Thirty upwards the Conjunction is commonly inserted between; as, *τριακοντα και εν*, or in one Word, *τριακοντακαιεν*, *εκατον και εν*, &c.

All Numerals denoting Hundreds, Thousands, Tens of Thousands, &c. are declinable.

Numerals of Abstraction are Feminine; *ἡ μοναs*, Unity, or consisting of One; *ἡ δυαs*, consisting of Two; *ἡ τρειαs*, consisting of Three, &c.

(γ)

Numerals ending in *οος-ῆς*, denote Simplicity or Multiplicity in itself ; as, *ἁπλοος-ῆς*, Simple ; *διπλοος-ῆς*, Double ; *τριπλοος-ῆς*, Triple, &c.

In *ασιος* denote Proportion ; as, *διπλασιος*, Double ; *τριπλασιος*, Triple, &c.

In *αιος* exprefs periodical Days ; as, *τριταιος*, every third Day ; *τεταρταιος*, every fourth Day.

The Greeks exprefs the *Unit* Class of Numbers by the Eight First letters of the Alphabet, with the addition of the Character *ς*, called *ἐπισημον* *φαν*, or by either Name separately ; the Class of *Tens* is expressed by the Eight succeeding Letters, and the Character *ζ*, called *κοππα* ; that of the *Hundreds* by the Eight remaining Letters and the Character *Ϛ*, called *σανπι*, because formed of an inverted Sigma with a *π* in the Middle.

Units.		Tens.		Hundreds.	
α' 1		ι' 10		ε' 100	
β' 2		κ' 20		ς' 200	
γ' 3		λ' 30		τ' 300	
δ' 4		μ' 40		υ' 400	
ε' 5		ν' 50		φ' 500	
ς' 6		ξ' 60		χ' 600	
ζ' 7		ο' 70		ψ' 700	
η' 8		π' 80		ω' 800	
θ' 9		ζ' 90		Ϛ' 900	

The stroke which is placed over these Letters, if removed beneath any one of them, multiplies that Number by a Thousand ; as, α' 1000 ; ι' 10,000 ; ε' 100,000. The Combination of these Numbers has no difficulty ; e. g.

ι' α'	11	α' α'	1001
κ' β'	22	η' δ'	8004
ε' κ'	120	δ' φ' π'	4580
ω' θ'	809	κ' τ' ο'	20,370

The following Capitals, from having been Initials of *Str* numeral Denominations, are frequently used to exprefs these Numbers :

(z) (aa) (bb) (cc)

I the Initial of IA*	stands for.	One
Π	ΠΕΝΤΕ	Five
Δ	ΔΕΚΑ	Ten
Η	ΗΕΚΑΤΟΝ	a Hundred
Χ	ΧΙΛΙΑ	a Thousand
Μ	ΜΥΡΙΑ	Ten Thousand.

To form other Numbers these Letters may all, except Π, be multiplied Four Times ; as,

Π	2	ΔΔ	20	ΗΗ	200
ΙΙΙ	3	ΔΔΔ	30	ΗΗΗ	300
ΙΙΙΙ	4	ΔΔΔΔ	40	ΗΗΗΗ	400
ΔΔΠ	22	ΗΠ	105	ΜΜΜΜ	40,000

These Letters when inclosed within a Π are multiplied by Five ; as,  $\Pi$  25,  $\Delta$  50,  $\Delta$  60.

(z)

## VERBS.

The Present, Futures, and Perfect of the Indicative,† and all Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood, in all the Voices, have the third Person Plural ending in *σι* or *ται*, and the Second and Third Dual alike.

The remaining Tenses of the Indicative, and all of the Optative Mood, form the latter in *ον* and *ην*.

(aa)

Tenses, whose First Person Plural ends in *μεν*, viz. all Tenses of the Active, the Aorists of the Passive, and the Perfect and Pluperfect of the Middle Voices, have no First Person Dual.

(bb)

αγγισσω, βριβσω, ερισσω, ματσω, λευσσω, πασσω, πλατσω, πρισσω, πτισσω.

(cc)

αιαζω, αβροναζω, αλαλαζω, αλαπαζω, ατυζω, γευζω, δαιζω, ελελιζω, ιαριζω, επιμυζω, θρυλλιζω, κλωζω, κρωζω, κριζω, κρωζω, λαπαζω, λυζω, μασιζω, μερικηριζω, νυσαζω, ομωζω, ολολυζω, πελεριζω, ρεζω, σιναζω, σιριζω, σιζω, συρλιζω, σφαζω.

\* Used for *μια*.

† To these is added the Paula-post Future in the Passive Voice.



(dd) (ee) (ff) (gg) (bb) (ii) (kk)

(dd)

κλαζω, πλαζω, &amp;c.

(ee)

αρπαζω, βαζω, βαταζω, βακολιαζω, βριζω, διταζω, ἐγγυαλιζω, θεριζω, μαζω, παιζω, πακίζω, φατίζω.

(ff)

δικαω, διφαω, δξαω, θλαω, κλαω, μαω, μαιμααω, ναιω, παω, ὀπαω, φθαω, φλαω.

Also Verbs from which others in αννω and ασκω are formed ; as, πιταω, whence πεταννω ; δξαω, whence διδρασκω.

The following have α and η.

ἀραομαι, ἀλοαω, ἀνιαω, ἀφαω, ἰλαω, κναω, κρημααω, πηκαῶ, μοιραομαι, πιλαω, πειναω, πειρααω, περαω.

(gg)

αἰριω, ασχρω, ἀλειω, ἀρκειω, ἐρω, ἔω, ζεω, κεω, νεκειω, ξεω, ὀλ'εω, τελεω, τρεω.

To these are added Verbs, from which are formed others in αννω, and εσκω ; as, ἀμφιεω, ἀμφιεννω ; ἀρειω, ἀρεσσειω.

(bb)

αἰδεομαι, αἶνω, ἀκρομαι, ἀχθεομαι, βδω, γαμειω,\* δειω,† ζειω, καλειω,‡ κηδειω, κορειω, κοτειω, μαχεομαι, ὀζειω, ποθειω, πονειω,§ φορειω, φορειω.

(ii)

Barytons are often made Contract Verbs. Thus from the Future in μῶ was formed a new Theme in εω ; as, from τεμῶ, τεμειω, whence the Perfect τετεμμηκα ; and so of the rest in μῶ.

(kk)

Among the ancient Greeks the Termination of this Person was in εομι in the Indicative and, ηται in the Subjunctive ; from both which the *Ionic* Dialect cast out σ ; and the *Attics* contracted the

\* γαμειω, when it signifies to marry, forms, ητω ; when to give in marriage, ετω.

† δειω makes δισω in the Future, and δεκα in the Perfect.

‡ καλειω makes εσω in the Future, and κκα in the Perfect.

§ πονειω, when it relates to the Mind, makes εσω ; when to the body ητω.

(kk) (ll)

adjoining Vowels, subscribing the  $\epsilon$ ; this became afterwards the common Usage; as,

*Passive and Middle.*

Indicat.	τυπλ-ομαι τυπλ-	εσαι.	Ancient.
		εαι.	Ionic.
		η.	Attic and Common.
Subjunct.	τυπλ-ομαι, τυπλ-	ησαι.	Ancient.
		ηαι.	Ionic.
		η.	Attic and Common.

The ancient Method is retained in some Verbs; as, φαγ-ομαι, -εσαι, πανχα-ομαι, -εσαι; contracted πανχ-ῃμαι, -ᾷσαι; ὀδυνα-ομαι, -εσαι; contracted ὀδυνᾷμαι, ὀδυνᾷσαι; and in the Perfect and Pluperfect of all. Also in the Present Passive and Middle of the Indicative of Verbs in μι, though they sometimes with the Barytons take the Attic Form; as, ἴση, δυνῆ, τιθῆ, καθῆ, for ἴσασαι, δυνασαι, τιθεσαι, καθησαι. But in the Subjunctive they entirely follow the Example of the Barytons; as,

<i>Passive and Middle.</i>		<i>Middle.</i>	
	ἴσ-      -ᾷ.		5-      ῃ.
Pres.	τιθ-ομαι,      -ῇ.	2d Aor-	θ-ομαι,      ῇ.
	διδ-      -ῶ.		δ-      ῶ.

Instead of ἴσ-ᾷσαι, τιθ-ῆσαι, διδ-ῶσαι,—and 5-ασαι, θ-ῆσαι, δ-ῶσαι.

βηλομαι, οἰομαι, ἔομαι, ὀψομαι, the Future of ὀπλομαι, and by the Attic Dialect almost all Verbs, form this 2d Person in ει. The usual Form is sometimes in Use.

(ll)

The 2d Person Singular of ομην among the ancient Greeks was εσο, which by the Ionic and Attic Dialect underwent a similar Change with εσαι and ησαι; as,

*Passive and Middle.*

Indicat.	Imperfect.	ἔτυπλ-ομεν, ἔτυπλ-	εσο-	Ancient.
			εο.	Ionic.
			ε.	Attic and Common.
	2d Aorist.	ἔτυπ-ομεν, ἔτυπ-	<i>Middle.</i>	
			εσο.	Ancient.
			εο.	Ionic.
			ε.	Attic and Common.

(ll) (mm)

*Passive and Middle.*

Indicat.	{	Present and Imperfect.	τυπ-	{	εσο.	Ancient.
				{	εο.	Ionic.
				{	ε.	Attic and Common.
				<i>Middle.</i>		
{		2d Aorist.	τυπ-	{	εσο.	Ancient.
					εο.	Ionic.
					ε.	Attic and Common

Verbs in *μι* here also retain the ancient mode of forming the 2d Person ; as,

Indicat.	{	<i>Passive and Middle.</i>		2d Aorist.	<i>Middle.</i>	
		Imperfect.	{		{	
			{	ισασο.	{	εσασο.
			{	ετιθεσο.	{	εθεσο.
			{	ειδισο.	{	ειδοσο.
Imperat.	{	<i>Passive and Middle.</i>		2d Aorist.	<i>Middle.</i>	
		Pref. and Imp.	{		{	
			{	ισασο.	{	εσασο.
			{	τιθεσο.	{	θεσο.
			{	ειδισο.	{	ειδοσο.

But they sometimes conform to the Barytons in adopting the Attic Contraction ; as, *ισω*, *ετιθε*, *ειδιδε*.—*εσω*, *εθε*, *ειδε*.—*ισω*, *τιθε*, *ειδε*.—*σω*, *θε*, *δε*.—See Gramm. p. 66, 67, 68. Notes.

By the same Analogy is the 2d Person Singular of the 1st Aorist Middle formed ; as,

ετυψ-αμεν	{	ασο.	Ancient.
		αο.	Ionic.
		ω.	Attic and Common.

(mm)

*Analysis of the 2d and 3d Persons of the PERFECT PASSIVE in all the Conjugations.*

They are formed by changing *μαι* into *σαι* and *ται* ; the 1st and 2d Conjugations taking a double Consonant to express *σ* and the preceding Letter,\* and the 3d dropping the *σ* of the First Person ; as,

\* See Double Letters, p. 2.

(nn) (oo) (pp) (qq) (rr)

I.	τιτυπ-μαι,*	τιτυπ-σαι,	τιτυπ-ται.
		τιτυψαι.	
II.	ᾠρυγ-μαι,	ᾠρυγ-σαι,	ᾠρυγ-ται.
		ᾠρυξαι,	ᾠρυκ-ται.*
III.	τετελεσ-μαι,	τετελε-σαι,	τετελεσ-ται.
IV.	{ ἐψαλ-μαι,	{ ἐψαλ-σαι,	{ ἐψαλ-ται.
	{ πεφαν-μαι,*	{ πεφαν-σαι,	{ πεφαν-ται.

(nn)

The π is changed into φ because it precedes an Aspirate.

(oo)

When the Third Person Singular of the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive ends in ται and το Pure, the Third Person Plural is formed by inserting ν ; as, λελυται, λελυνται ; ελελυτο, ελελυντο.

(pp)

The Penultima of the Perfect Indicative of such Verbs undergoes the following change in the Optative :

α	into αι ;	as, ἔκταμαι,	ἐκταιμην.
η	— η	ἐξημαι,	ἐξημην.
ι } short	— ι }	κεκρῖμαι,	κεκρῖμην.
υ } short	— υ }	λελύμαι,	λελύμην.

Gaza and Vossius will have the υ changed into υι ; as, λελυμην, λελυιο, λελυιο ; but Authorities are against them. This Form is chiefly used by Verbs which are contracted in the Present ; others, whether their Termination be pure or impure, more frequently use the Circumlocution.

(qq)

All the Vowels are changed into ω in the first Person of the Perfect Subjunctive. See Reference (pp.)

(rr)

Except the following, which form the Perfect Passive in σμαι : ἀκρω, γρωω, θρανω, κτενω, κναιω, κρωω, ληθω, πνω, παιω, πταιω, ραιω, σαιω, χωω.

\* If there were no other Authority, the Analogy of the 2d and 3d Persons points out τιτυπμαι as the true Resolution of τιτυμαι. π is changed into μ in this, γ into κ in ᾠρυκται, and ν into μ in πεφαμμαι, for the more harmonious Sound.



(ss) (tt) (uu) (vv)

(ss)

δρῶ, δῶ, δῶα, θῶα, ἰδρῶα, λῶα, ὄνῶα, πτῶα. δίδεσμαι from δῖω must have been sometimes used, whence δέσμος.

δράω, κούω, θεωμαι, ἰαομαι, ἔραω, πείραω, φάραω and other Verbs of this Sort, making the Perfect Passive in μαι, are regular; because those Verbs which have ω preceded by ε or a Vowel make the Penultima Long in the Future and Perfect Active.\*

The following have μαι and σμαι.

κλείω, κολῶ, πῶα, ἔλαω, ζῶα, κέρω, χέρω.

ἀμφίω and περιω have σμαι and εἰμαι.

(tt)

Many Verbs in ω Pure, those especially which have αυ, ευ, or ε preceding ω; also Polysyllables in οω, ζω, and σσω, with many others, want this Tense; but ὀρύσσω makes ὀρύσσω and ὀρώρυγα.

(uu)

In Dissyllable Verbs beginning with ε, the Change of the Penultima, according to the third Observation, supercedes the Augment; as,

	P. M.	
ἔλπω	ὀλπῶ	} not { ἡλπῶ
ἔργω	ὀρῶ	

(vv)

Dissyllables in αω, from which the Attics had excluded α, are not contracted; as,

κλαω, καω, from κλαίω καίω.

Dissyllables in εω are seldom contracted in the First Person Singular, or the First and Third Plural, of the Indicative; or in the Optative and Subjunctive Mood and Participle: as,

πλεω, πλεομέν, πλεεσι — πλεοις, &c. — πλεης, &c.  
πλεον.

In the Imperative and Infinitive they are contracted, but not always: χῶσι and χῶν occur in Herodotus, and ἀναδεδῆκται in Thucydides.

(υυ) (ωω)

Verbs redundant in their Characteristic.

α or ε.

γῆραω, λωφαω, ξυραω, συλαω, αἰοναω.  
 γῆρεω, λωφεω, ξυρεω, συλεω, αἰονεω.

ε or ο.

δηλω, παθμεω, πολεμεω.  
 δηλω, παθμοω, πολεμοω.

α or ο.

βιαω βιοω, &amp;c.

α or ε or ο.

κτυζαω -εω -οω, &amp;c.

Baryton or Circumflex.

αἰδ-ομαι	or -εομαι	ἐλκ-ω	or -εω
βοσκ-ω	-εω	ἐπιμελ-ομαι	-εομαι
γῆθ-ω	-εω	κυλινδ-ω	-εω
γραχ-ω	-εω	κυ-ω	-εω
διδασκ-ω	-εω	ζυρ-ομαι	-εομαι
δοκ-ω	-εω	ῥιπτ-ω	-εω
εἰδ-ω	-εω	τρυχ-ω	-οω
εἰλ-ω	-εω		

(ωω)

Verbs in μι.

The Long Vowel of the Penultima in these Verbs is changed into the Short one of their respective Primitives in the Dual and Plural of the Present and Imperfect Tenses; but is retained throughout in the Second Aorist, except in τιθημι, ἱεμι, and διδωμι.

Among the Poets and Æolics a great Number of Contract Verbs have the Terminations of Verbs in μι, but without a Reduplication; as, from

γελαω, — γελημι;	αἰνω, — αἰνημι;
νικαω, — νικημι;	νοεω, — νοημι;
ὀραω, — ὀρημι;	ὄνεω, — ὄνημι;
κταω, — κτημι;	φιλω, — φιλημι.

Barytons sometimes become Verbs in μι; as, from βριθω, ἔχω, Φερω, we meet with βριθημι, ἔχημι, Φερημι; though the η of the Penultima discovers that they are properly derived from βριθεω, ἔχω, Φερω obsolete, it being usual for Barytons to be changed into

## (κκ) (γγ)

**Contract Verbs.** The Poets for a Reduplication sometimes repeat the two initial Letters ; as, from ἀλαω, ἀλαλημι ; ἀχεω, ἀπαχημι.

To the common Reduplication they sometimes add a μ ; as, from πλαω, πιμπλημι ; πρωω, πιμπρηνμι.

They sometimes make the Reduplication in the Middle ; as, from ὄνεω, ὀνινημι.

The Ionic and Boëtic Dialect make the Reduplication by ε ; as, ἐσημι, κεκλυμι νενοημι, τεθνημι, τετελημι, τετλημι.

## (κκ)

In the Second Aorist of Verbs in μι the Third Person Plural is often Syncopated ; as, for

ἔησαν ἔθισαν, ἔδωσαν, ἔδρασαν, ἔτασαν, ἔτησαν,  
ἔσαν, sometimes ἔαν ; ἔθεν ; ἔδον ; ἔδραν ; ἔκταν ; ἔσαν.

## (γγ)

## SYNTAX.

For prefixing or omitting the Article no certain Rule can be laid down, Authors using or dispensing with it at Discretion, as they think the Harmony of the Period, or the Metre of the Verse, is best consulted. Its most general Use is to give Words Precision ; Ἀγαθόν is *Good*, i. e. any Good ; τὸ ἀγαθόν, *the chief Good*, i. e. of which Philosophers treat.

It is omitted most commonly before Interrogatives,\* Indefinites, Universals ; as, τας, μὲνεις, &c. Cardinal Numbers,\* Proper Names, (especially in epistolary Addresses,\* as, Ἰσοκράτης, Ἀλέξανδρε, Χαιρεν, Appellatives in the Titles of Books,\* as περὶ νόμου, Pronouns Primitive, and the Compounds ἡμῶν, &c.

It is used always before δαίνα ; as, ὁ δαίνα τε δαίνο, τον δαίνα εἰσηγῆαι, DEMOSTH. and the Genitive after Partitives ; as, εἰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ; frequently before that which is the latter of two Substantives of different Persons or Things ; as, ὁ υἱὸς τῆς ἀπολλείας ; before the latter of two Substantives in Apposition ; as, Μάρτυς ; ὁ τελευτῶν ; most commonly before both ; as, αἱ ἀνθρώποι αἱ πάμπαν ; before an Adjective set after, or standing alone without its Sub-

\* Yet ποῖος, Cardinal Numbers referring to what went before, and Appellatives in epistolary Addresses, have the Article ; as, τα ποῖα τα πάντα λεγας. PLATO. ὁ αἰς φαρισαῖος, *the one a Pharisee*. Διαστῆναι τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δόγματι χαίρειν. And so have sometimes Appellatives in the Inscription of Books ; as, περὶ τοῦ νόμου, *of Being* ; περὶ τοῦ ψεύδους, *of Falshood*. PLATO.

(γγ)

stantive ; as, τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἀκαθάρτῳ εἰς τὰ ἴδια. If the Adjective following or set after the Substantive has no Article, it *must*, in construing, be separated from the Substantive, and follow the Verb ; as, εἰν ἄνθρωπος δίκαιος. ARISTOT. *The Man is just.* But ἄνθρωπος ὁ δίκαιος ἐστὶ, *He is a just Man.* Πλάτων ὁ ἀγαθός ἐστι *Plato is good, or a good Man.* Πλάτων ὁ ἀγαθός ἐστι, *It is Plato the good, or it is good Plato.* In the first Examples the Adjective is the Attribute or Prædicate, in the others the Subject of the Proposition.

When two Substantives have the Substantive Verb between them, that which has the Article precedes the Verb, and is the Subject of the Proposition ; as, Θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος, *The Word was God.* πνεῦμα ὁ Θεὸς ἐστὶ, *God is a Spirit.*

When the Adjective stands before its Substantive, the Article of the Substantive precedes it ; as, ὁ σοφὸς Ἀριστοτέλης, *The learned Aristotle.* τοῖς ἀκαθάρτοις πνεύμασι, *The unclean Spirits.*

But αὐτός, ἕκαστος, ὅλος, ἕτος, πᾶς, have the Article between them and the Substantive ; as, ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. ἔκαστον τὸν λίθον. ὅλην τὴν γῆν. ἕτοι οἱ λόγοι. πᾶν τὸ σῶμα. The Article is very seldom set before these Adjectives.

The Article is often used for the Relatives ὅς and αὐτός, the Demonstratives ἕτος and ἕκαστος, and for τις Interrogative and Indefinite.

## ὁ Relative.

ὁ δὲ τετελεσμένος ἐστὶ.—IL. α. 388. <i>Which is now performed.</i>	}	for ὅς.	Nom.	Masc.
τὸ ἥσσον ἀπαντᾷ.—DEMOSTH. <i>What is easiest of all.</i>		— ὁ.	N.	Neut.
τὸ σὺ λέγεις.—MARK XIV. 68. <i>What thou sayest.</i>	}	— ὁ.	Acc.	Neut.
Θεοὶ τοὶ* ὀλυμπον ἔχουσι.—ODYSS. <i>The Gods that dwell in Heaven.</i>		— οἱ	N.	Masc.
ὁ δὲ εἶπεν.—MATTH. XIII. 28. <i>He said.</i>	}	— αὐτός.		

## ὁ † Demonstrative.

ὁ γὰρ βασιλεὺς χολώθεις.—IL. α. 9. <i>For he being incensed against the King.</i>	}	— ὅτος.		
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\* Deric for -ι, Nominat. of the Article.

† In this Sense it has often the Particle δε or γέ annexed ; as, ὅδε, ἡδε, τοδε ; ὅτι, ἡγ, τογέ ; for ὅτος, αὐτί, τῷτο ; and that in every Case.



(γγ)

τον δ' ἀρ' ὑποδρα ἰδων.—IL. α. 148.

*Him sternly viewing.*

} for τῶτον.

ταῖ\* μὲν δαίμονες εἰσι.—HEROD.

*Those are Demons.*

} — αὐτοὶ

περὶ τεχνῶν τῶν.—PLATO.

*Concerning those Arts.*

} — ἐκείνων.

ὁ Interrogative.

τε χάριν δὲ ταῦτα λεγῶ.—DEMOSTH.

*But for the Sake of what (i. e. for  
what Purpose) do I say this?*

} — τίνος.

ὁ Indefinite.

εἰ δὲ τὸ δοκεῖ ταῦτα.—DEMOSTH.

*If any one is of this Opinion.*

} — τούτου.

The Relative *ὅς* also, no less frequently than the Article, is used in all these Instances.

ὅς for the other Relative.

ἦ δ' ὅς. *He said.* PLATO.

καὶ ὅς. *Then (Sub. replied or con-  
tinued.)*

} — αὐτός.

ὅς Demonstrative.

ὅς μὲν πῦνα, ὅς δὲ μεθύει.—I COR. XI.

*One is hungry, and another is drunken.*

} — { ἑτοῖς † &  
ἐκείνος.

ὅν μὲν ἔδρασαν, ὃν δὲ ἀπέκτειναν.—MATT.

*They beat one, and killed another.*

} — { ἑστὸν &  
ἐκείνον.

ὅς Interrogative.

εἰ χάριν ; *For the Sake of what?*

— τίνος.

ὅς Indefinite.

ὅς ἐστὶ δηλοῖ.—THUCYD.

*He discovers who he is.*

} — τίς.

αἱ μὲν, τινες δὲ.—DEMOSTH.

*Some, others.*

} — τινάς.

The ancient Article was *τος*, which by dropping *τ* was changed into *ὅς*, and by cutting off the final Letter became *ὁ*. In the old

\* Doric for *οἱ*, Nominat. of the Article.

† This indeed may be called an indefinite Sense, the Demonstrative Pronouns here serving to express the Indefinites *τίς* and *τινα* or *ἄλλος* and *ἄλλον*; as, *τίς μὲν, τίς δὲ*; or *ἄλλος μὲν, ἄλλος δὲ*.—*τινα μὲν, τινα δὲ*; or *ἄλλον μὲν, ἄλλον δὲ*.

## (zz) (α)

Doric Dialect the Use of the  $\tau$  was still continued: *Vide Homeri passim*. This  $\tau\omicron\varsigma$  seems to have been used indiscriminately for the Article and the Relative Pronoun. The appropriating of the Gender and Cases with  $\tau$  prefixed, to the Article and of those with  $\tau$  rejected, to the Pronoun, seems to have been the Contrivance of a later Age, when the Invention of Accents also supplied the Means of distinguishing the Nominative,  $\eta$ ,  $\omicron\iota$ ,  $\alpha\iota$ , of the Pronoun from  $\eta$ ,  $\omicron\iota$ ,  $\alpha\iota$ , of the Article; but notwithstanding this Distinction, the old Analogy continued to prevail; and thus the Article  $\delta$  and Relative  $\delta\varsigma$  are used for each other reciprocally in the best Greek Writers.

In the Compounds of the Relative we have  $\delta\pi\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\tau\iota\varsigma$ , for  $\delta\sigma\pi\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ ; as,  $\delta\tau\epsilon\alpha\ \sigma\iota\omicron\ \mu\omicron\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu\ \alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\omega\alpha\iota$ . IL. η. 114.  $\delta\tau\iota\varsigma\ \kappa' \epsilon\pi\iota\ \theta\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu\ \epsilon\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta$ . IL. τ. This  $\delta$  sometimes is undeclined; as,  $\delta\tau\iota\alpha$  for  $\delta\alpha\tau\iota\alpha$ ;  $\delta\tau\iota\alpha\varsigma$  for  $\delta\alpha\tau\iota\alpha\varsigma$ ;  $\delta\tau\iota\alpha$  for  $\delta\alpha\tau\iota\alpha$ ; all which occur in Homer.

As the ancient  $\tau\omicron\varsigma$  was used for  $\tau\iota\varsigma$ ,\* the same in Composition with this Aptot  $\delta$  is used for  $\delta\sigma\iota\varsigma$  in every Case; as,  $\delta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ , &c. for  $\delta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\tau\iota\alpha\iota$ , &c.

## (zz)

## Particular Verbs governing a Genitive.

$\alpha\gamma' \iota\sigma\tau\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron\upsilon\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\gamma\kappa\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\sigma\chi\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ,  $\sigma\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma\chi\iota\omicron\upsilon\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\iota\omicron\chi\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\alpha\delta\omicron\upsilon\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\alpha\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

## -(α)

$\alpha\sigma\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\pi\iota\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\alpha\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\pi\iota\lambda\epsilon\pi\iota\omega$ ,  $\alpha\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\omega$ ,  $\alpha\pi\omicron\lambda\eta\phi\iota\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\delta\iota\mu\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\iota\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\chi\alpha\sigma\chi\omega$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\chi\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\mu\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\alpha\tau\iota\omega$ ,  $\xi\eta\lambda\omega$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\chi\epsilon\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma\omicron\theta\omicron\mu\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\tau\iota\alpha$ ,  $\mu\epsilon\theta\iota\mu\iota$ ,  $\kappa\iota\omega$ , with its Compounds,  $\pi\epsilon\tau\iota\sigma\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\tau\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\chi\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\omega$ .

The following have a Genitive and sometimes a Dative.

$\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\iota\upsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\omega$ ,  $\delta\iota\alpha\tau\epsilon\iota\omega$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega$ ,  $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

The following have a Dative oftener than a Genitive:

$\alpha\pi\tau\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\alpha\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\iota\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\alpha\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\iota\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

The following have a Genitive oftener than an Accusative:

$\gamma\lambda\iota\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\iota\alpha\phi\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\delta\iota\phi\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\lambda\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omega$ ,†  $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\iota\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\theta\upsilon\mu\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\phi\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\iota\alpha\sigma\tau\omega$ ,  $\delta\gamma\gamma\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\chi\epsilon\lambda\omega$ .

The following have an Accusative oftener than a Genitive:

$\alpha\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota\omega$ ,  $\alpha\lambda\upsilon\tau\omega$ ,  $\alpha\lambda\upsilon\tau\alpha\kappa\alpha\omega$ ,  $\alpha\mu\upsilon\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\iota\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\theta\upsilon\mu\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\tau\alpha\chi\upsilon\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\pi\iota\omega$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\omega$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\chi\omega$ ,  $\xi\alpha\iota\omega$ ,  $\delta\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\beta\alpha\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omega$ ,  $\chi\alpha\lambda\alpha$ .

\* See  $\delta$  Indefinite and  $\delta\varsigma$  Indefinite.

† Also  $\lambda\epsilon\tau\omega$  sometimes.

(β) (γ) (δ)

(β)

ἀντίαζω, ἀντίαω, ἀπολείπω, \* ἀτακτέω, ἀφικνεομαι, ἀπχα, † βαρκαίνω, ἐπιβάλλομαι, κινδυνεύω, μελφομαι, ἐπιμειφομαι, μετέχω, προσβαίνω, συγγινώσκω, ‡ ὑπερβαλλω.

(γ)

ἀγρυπνεῶ, ἀνδιζομαι, ἀντέχω, ἀντιάζω, δοκέω, δολῶ, ἐγχείρω, ἐπέχω, ἐπιπολάζω, προσεχω, πτω.

(δ)

ἀθυμῶ, ἀπορεῶ, γονυπετιῶ, ἐνοχλεῶ, παρενοχλεῶ, ἐμποδίζω, κλεπῶ, λυκαίνομαι, προσκυνεῶ, ὑπερτείνω, ὑποπτῆισω, ὠφελεῶ.

The following have a Dative oftener than an Accusative :

ἐγκυθύνω, ἀδυνατέω, ἀμφισβητέω, δυσχεραίνω, ἐπιβιβάζω, ἐπιλείπω, ἐπιπλητῶ, ἐπιτιμᾶν, εὐαγγελίζω, θαμίζω, κηδεύω, πηδάω, ἐπίπηδάω, πολεμῶ, παταπολεμῶ, συγχωρεῶ, φοβῶμαι, ψευδῶμαι.

The following have an Accusative oftener than a Dative :

αἰνέω, ἐπαινέω, παραινέω, ἀλιτεύομαι, ἀνακρίνω, ἀφικνεομαι, ἐκδικεῶ, θάρρειν, ἱλασκομαι, κελεύω, κρῶ, λοχῶ, περιμένω, ὑπομένω.

## ADVERBS.

The Articles, Substantives, Adjectives, Participles, are used adverbially.

Substantives in the Nominative ; as, ἡμεῖς. αὐτός.

HERODOT.

Adjectives in the Nominative ; as, εὐθύς, ἰθύς.

Substantives, Adjectives, and Pronouns, in the Genitive ; as, ἐπιτολῆς, ὁλίγου, αὐτοῦ.

The Article, Substantives and Adjectives, in the Dative ; as, τῇ, δημοσίᾳ, ἰδίᾳ, ταύτῃ, συνελόντι.

Substantives and Adjectives in the Accusative, often with the Article ; as, ταχύν, ταχύν, δύναι, τὴν ταχύν. There is ever an Ellipsis of some Word in these Instances ; as, κατὰ ταχύν. Sub. πρῶτα — βλέπειν δύναι. Sub. βλέποντα — ἐν δημοσίᾳ. Sub. χωρὶς — τὴν ταχύν. Sub. κατὰ ὁδόν ; as, κατὰ τὴν ταχύν ὁδοῖ, quam celerime.

\* An Accusative or Dative of the Person, and a Genitive or Dative of the Thing.

† Besides a Genitive, it has among the Poets a Dative and Accusative of the Person ; καλῶ, a Dative only of the Person.

‡ Three Cases of the Things.

(8)

Imperative of Verbs ; as, ἀγε, ἀγετε, φερε, εἰα, εἰα, ἀμειλει, ἴθι, &c.

*Derivative Adverbs* from all the Parts of Speech are two numerous to be specified. Those in *δον*, *ως*, *ισι*, *ξης*, *δην*, *τρεις*, are derived as follows : In

*δον*, from the Nominative ; as, from ἀγελη, ἀγεληδον.

*ως*, from the Genitive ; as, from βαριαν, βαριως ; πρεπονταν, πρεποντως.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ισι,} \\ \text{ξης,} \\ \text{δην,} \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{ισι,} \\ \text{ξης,} \\ \text{δην,} \end{array}} \right\} \text{as, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Σκυθισι,} \\ \text{ἐξης,} \\ \text{ἀρπαγδην,} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{from Σκυθίζω.} \\ \text{from ἐχομαι.} \\ \text{from ἀρπαζω.} \end{array}$$

*ακς* from Num. als above *τρεις* ; as, *πεντακς*, from *πεντε*.

Certain Adverbs of Place answering to the Adverbs *where* *whence*, *whither*, are chiefly derived from Nouns.

Those answering *where*, and signifying in a Place, end in *αι*, *ει*, *οι*,\* *ου*, *σι*, *θι*, *ω*, and a few in *χη*.

Those answering *whence* in *θεν*.†

Those answering *whither* in *δε*, *ζε*, *σε*.

Prin.		Whence.	Whither.
ἰκνη		χαμοθεν,	χαμαζε.
οἶκος		ἐκθεν,	ἐκκεισε.
οἶκος		οἶκοθεν,	οἶκαδε.
ἄρος		ἀροθεν,	ἀροσε.
Ἀθ.		Ἀθηνηθεν,	Ἀθναζε ‡
Ὀλ.		Ὀλυμπιαθεν,	Ὀλυμπιαδε.
Οὐρανός,	Οὐρανοθι,	Οὐρανοθεν,	{ Οὐρανοσι.
ἄνω,	ἀνω§	ἄνωθεν,	{ Οὐρανونده.
πας, παντός,	πανταχη,	πανταχοθεν,	ἀνω§
	On the Ground.	From the Ground.	πανταχοσε.
	There.	Thence.	To the Ground.
	At Home.	From Home.	Thither.
	In the same Place.	From the same Place.	Home or towards Home.
	At Athens.	From Athens.	To the same Place.
	At Olympias.	From Olympias.	To Athens.
	In Heaven.	From Heaven.	To Olympias.
	Above.	From Above.	To Heaven.
	Every where.	From every Side.	Upwards.
			To every Side.

So *οθι* or *οι*, *ε*, *where* ; *οθεν*, *whence*.

\* From *θι* by Syncope and Synæresis ; as, *οἶκος*, from *οἶκοθι*.

† *ἰσωθεν*, *ἐνδοθεν*, *ἐγγυθεν*, *πρσθεν*, *ἐμπρσθεν*, and *ἐπισθεν*, signifying in a Place.

‡ By Metathesis for *Ἀθνασδε*.

§ Adverbs derived from Prepositions have only one Termination for *in loco*, and *ad locum*, i. e. to answer *where* and *whither* ; thus *κατω* stands



(δ)

Some Adverbs have such an Affinity that beginning with a Vowel they are INDEFINITES, with π INTERROGATIVES, with τ REDDITIVES.

Indefinite.	Interrogative.	Redditive.
ὅ, ὅπου { Which Way. By what Means.	πῶ, { Which Way ? By what Means ?	τῇ, { This Way. By that Means.
ὡς, { How far. For what Reason.	τῷ, { How far ? For what Reason ?	τῷ, { So far. For that Reason.
ὅτε, ὅποτε, } When. ὅνικα.	πότε, } When ? πηνικα,	τότε, } Then. τηνικα,
ὅθεν, ὅλθεν, Whence.	ποθεν, Whence ?	τῶθεν, Thence.
ὅθι, Where.	ποθι, Where ?	τοθι, There.
ὅσον, How much.	ποσον, How much ?	τοσον, So much.
ὁίον After what Manner.	ποίον, After what Manner ?	τοίον, After that Manner.
ὅσας, How often.	ποσας, How often.	τοσας, So often.

### ADVERBIAL PARTICLES used in Composition.

ἀρι, ἐρι, ζα, λα, βε, sometimes δα, λι, prefixed to Words, increase their Signification ; νη and νε deprive ; εὐ signifies Facility or Benignity ; δυσ the contrary to these.

α for { ἀνω, deprives.  
ἀγαν, increases.  
ἀμα, conjoins

ἀ is sometimes redundant. It often assumes ν before a Vowel ; as, ἀναξιος ; before a Consonant sometimes γ ; as, ἀγνοεω ; sometimes μ instead of ν ; as, ἀμφοτερος.

Interjections are in Greek included under Adverbs of Exclamation, of which the following are the principal.

Rejoicing ; ις.  
Grieving ; ις, ὦ.  
Laughing ; ᾄ, ᾄ.

for infra, below, and deorsum, downwards. So also ἑταυθε, ἑταυθα, ἑταυθε, ᾤ, stand for here and hither. ἕ, ὅς, οἱ ὅποι, where, whither. ἀλλὰ γὰρ, elsewhere, to another Place ; and sometimes ἑκε, there, thither.

(ρ) (ε)

*Bewailing* ; αἶ, οἶ, ἰω, ὁποιοὶ or ὅτιοι.*Wishing* ; εἶ, εἶθι.*Rejecting* ; ἀπαγ.*Praising* ; εἰα, εὖγ.*Condemning* ; ὦ, φευ.*Admiring* ; ὦ, βαβαι, παπαι.*Deriding* ; ις.*Calling* ; ὦ.*Enjoining Silence* ; ἦ, ἦ.*Threatening* ; ἔαι.*Raging* ; ὦοι.*Government of particular Adverbs.*

γυνῆ, a Genitive.

ἐμπλαδον, εὐ, μιγα, a Dative.

ἀμφις, ὡς, Attic for πρὸς, an Accusative.

(ε)

*Various Cases after Adverbs of Place.*

## GENITIVE or DATIVE.

ἀμειγα, ἀμεινῶν, ἐγγυς, ἐγγυθεν, παρεγγυς, σσεγγυς, ἕξης, ἐφ᾽ ἕξης, σχεδον, σχεδοθεν, αὐτοσχεδον.

## Often a Genitive.

ἀγχι, ἀγχιθι, ἐκποδον, πλησιον, ἐπιπροσθεν.

## Often a Dative.

ἀνταπάλιν, ἐμπάλιν.

## GENITIVE or ACCUSATIVE.

εἰσω, μεσφα, παρικ, or παρ᾽, περιῆ.

## DATIVE or ACCUSATIVE.

δευρ.

## GENITIVE, DATIVE, or ACCUSATIVE.

ἀχρῆ, ἀχρεῖ, μεχρῆ, μεχρεῖς.

(ε)

*Various Cases after Adverbs of Exclamation.*

οἱ	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.		
οἱ τοῖς	N.	—	—	—	—		
ὦ παῖς,	—	—	—	A.	—		
ὦ παῖς,	}	G.	—	—	—		
or							
παῖς,							
εὖρος,	N.	G.	—	—	V.		
εὖος,	—	—	—	—	V.		
ὦς,	—	G.	—	—	—		
ὦς,	N.	G.	—	—	V.	also	{ D. and G. G. and N.
οἱ	N.	—	D.	A.	—	also	D. and { N. G. V.
ὁ τοῖς,	}	G.	—	—	—		
ὁ τοῖς,							
ὦς,	—	—	D.	—	—		
ὦς,	N.	G.	—	A.	—		
ὦς,	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	also	{ N. and { G. G. and { D. D. and { A. G.

*Moods after Adverbs.*

The following govern various Moods.\*

ὡς, as soon as,	Ind.	—	—	Inf.
ὡς, as soon as,	Ind.	—	—	—
ὡς, } until,	Ind.	—	Sub.	Inf.
ὡς, } until,	—	—	—	Inf.
ὡς, I wish,	—	—	—	Inf.
ὡς, } until,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—
ὡς, } until,	—	—	—	—
ὡς, after, when,	Ind.	Opt.	—	—
ὡς, after,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ὡς, after,	Ind.	Opt.	—	Inf.
ὡς, after,	—	—	Sub.	—
ὡς, after,	Ind.	—	—	—
ὡς, } after,	—	Opt.	Sub.	—
ὡς, } after,	—	—	—	—

\* The Government of Moods in the Italic Letter is less frequent.





(ε) (ζ)

ἕως, { until,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
as long as,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—
πρὸς, before,	Ind.	—	—	Inf.
πότε, when,	Ind.	—	—	—
πρὶν, before,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
πρῶτον, before,	Ind.	—	Sub.	Inf.
ὥς, } I wish as soon	Ind.	Opt.	—	—
ὥστε, } as,	Ind.	—	—	Inf.
ὥσταναι	—	—	—	—
ὥσπερ, as if,	Ind.	Opt.	—	—
ὥς ἄρα,	—	—	Sub.	—
ὥσπερ ἂν, as if,	Ind.	—	—	—
ὥς ὅτε, until,	Ind.	—	—	—
ὥς, how,	Ind.	Opt.	—	—

(ζ)

## CONJUNCTIONS.

ἂν if,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ἂντε, if,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—
ἂντε, or,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—
ἂν, Potential,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
αὐτε, because,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—
διό, διότι, ἐφ' ὅ, ἀνθ' ὅτε,	Ind.	—	Sub.	Inf.
ἐν ᾧ, ἐφ' ᾧ, ἐφ' ᾧ γε, ἐφ'				
ὧτε, ἐφ' ὧτω, ἀνθ' ὧν, δι' ὧν,				
ἐξ ὧν, ὑπὲρ ὧν, οἷς, ἐφ' οἷς,				
το for διό, because,	—	—	—	Inf.
τω, } because, {	Ind.	—	—	—
ὅ, }	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
εἰ or αἰ, if,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—

And its Compounds εἰπερ, εἰγε, if ; εἰπως, if by any Means ; εἰποτε, if at any Time ; εἰ μὴ, εἰ μὴ γε, εἰ μὴ πῶς γε, εἰ μὴ ποτε, εἰ μὴ ὅτι, ἕκτος εἰ μὴ, unless ; εἰπῶ, εἰπερ, εἰδῶ, if at any Time, or any where ; have the same Moods. The Poetic εἰγε, αἰγε. εἰδῶ, if, have a Subjunctive, sometimes an Indicative and Optative.

εἰ καὶ, although,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
εἰπερ, although,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—
εἴτε, whether, or,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ἐνκα, because,	Ind.	—	—	—
εἰαν, if,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—

(S)

ἐάν μὴ, <i>but, quin,</i>	}	—	—	Sub.	—
ἐάν τε, <i>whether, or,</i>		—	—	Sub.	—
ἐάν, <i>indefinitely, for εἰν,</i>		—	Opt.	Sub.	—
ἐπεὶ, <i>since, for as much as,</i>		Ind.	Opt.	—	Inf.
ἐπειδὴ, <i>since,</i>		Ind.	—	Sub.	—
ἐπεὶ δὲ, εἰδὲ, ἐπειγ, <i>since, for,</i>		Ind.	—	—	—
ἐπειπερ, ἐπειδὴ περ <i>for as</i>	}	Ind.	Opt.	—	—
<i>much as,</i>		—	—	—	—
ἢν, <i>if,</i>	}	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ἢν περ,		—	—	Sub.	—
ἢν περ γε,		—	—	Sub.	—
ἢν πως,		—	—	Sub.	—
ἢν τε <i>if at any Time,</i>		—	—	—	—
ὥστε, <i>that,</i>		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
καὶ ταῦτα, <i>although,</i>		Ind.	Opt.	—	—
καὶ περ, <i>although,</i>		Ind.	—	—	—
καὶ, <i>although,</i>		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
καὶ εἰ, <i>although,</i>		Ind.	Opt.	—	—
καὶ εἰ καὶ, <i>whether, or,</i>		—	—	Sub.	—
καὶ ὅτι, <i>although,</i>		—	—	Sub.	—
καὶ, <i>the Potential Particle,</i>		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
μόνον, } <i>so that,</i>		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
μόνον εἰ,		—	—	—	—
μόνον μὴ, } <i>so that not,</i>		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
μόνον εἰ μὴ,		—	—	—	—
ὅπου,	}	Ind.	—	—	—
ὅπου γε,		—	—	—	—
ὅπως, <i>that,</i>		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
ὅσον, <i>so that,</i>		—	—	Sub.	Inf.
ὅσα μὴ, <i>but that,</i>		—	—	—	Inf.
παρ ὅσον, <i>because,</i>		Ind.	—	—	—
ὅτι, <i>that, because,</i>		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
μὴ ὅτι, <i>although,</i>		Ind.	—	—	—
ὅτι μὴ, <i>lest,</i>		—	—	Sub.	—
ὅθεν, <i>that,</i>		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
πλὴν	}	Ind.	—	—	Inf.
πλὴν εἰ		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
πλὴν ὅτι,		Ind.	Opt.	—	—
πλὴν ὅσον,		—	—	—	—
πλὴν ὅσα,		Ind.	—	—	Inf.
πλὴν παρ ὅσον,	}	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—

(ζ) (η)

πλην ἂν,	} except that,	—	—	Sub.	—
πλην ἂν μὴ,					
πλην ἱαν,					
πλην ἱαν μὴ,					
ὥς, that		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
ὥς, } that, so that,		Ind.	—	—	—
ὥς, } therefore,		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.

(η)

## PREPOSITIONS.

*A larger View of their various Senses.*

### Genitive Case.

ἀπο.

About.	ἀπο τριτῆς ὥρας, <i>about the third hour.</i>
After.	ἀπο δείπνου, <i>after supper.</i>
Against.	τετο ἀπο γνώμης ἦν, <i>that was against his opinion.</i>
At.	ἀπο σημείων ἑνὸς ἐπιστρέψαι τὰς ναῦς, <i>to turn the ships at one signal.</i> —THUCYD.
By.	ἐξουσία ἀπο Θεοῦ, <i>power ordained by God.</i> —ROM. xiii. 1.
For.	ἀπο τῆς χαρᾶς, <i>for joy.</i> —ACT. APOST. xii. 14.
From.	ἀπο παρθενίας, <i>from her virginity.</i> —LUC. ii. 30.
Of.	ἀπο τῶν σῶν ἀναλισκω, <i>I spend of thine.</i> —ISOCRAT.
Through.	καὶ ἐξηλθεν αἷμα ἐκ τῆς ληνῆς ἀπο σαδίων χιλιῶν ἑξακοσίων, <i>and blood came out of the wine press through the space of a thousand and six hundred furlongs.</i> —APOCALYPS. xiv. 20.
With.	εἰς τὴν ἀπο τῆς ξιφῆς μάχην ὤρμησαν, <i>they rushed into the battle with sword in hand.</i> —DIODOR.
Without.	ἢ ἀπ' ἀνδρὸς ἑσσε, <i>she without a husband.</i> —PLUTARCH.

ἀντι.

Against.	ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς ἵτω, <i>let man go against man.</i> —IL. v. 355.
Before.	ἀντι χρημάτων ἐλεσθαι τὴν δόξαν κεν, <i>we ought to choose glory before wealth.</i> —ISOCRAT.
For.	ὀφθαλμοῖν ἀντι ὀφθαλμοῖς, <i>eye for eye.</i> —MATT. v. 38.

O

(η)

ἐν.

- After. ἐκ δεῖπνων ὕπνος, *sleep after supper*.—EURIP. HECUBA.  
 By. ὁ δὲ δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεως ζήσεται, *the just shall live by faith*.  
 —ROM. i. 17.  
 From. ἐκ νεότητος, *from my youth*.—MATT. XIX. 20.  
 Of. γυνή ἐκ τῆ ἀνδρός, *the woman is of the man*.—I COR.  
 XI. 12.  
 With. ἐκ πάσης ἐπιμελείας, *with all care*.

πρὸ.

- Before. { Place. πρὸ θυρῶν, *before the door*.—ACTS. V. 23.  
 { Time. πρὸ τῆ πόλεως, *before the war*.  
 { Preference. πόλεμον πρὸ εἰρήνης, *war before peace*.—  
 HEROD.  
 For. { On the part of. μαχεσθαι πρὸ τῶν τέκνων καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν,  
*to fight for wives and children*.—IL. θ. 56. 57.  
 { Instead of. πρὸ παιδὸς θάνατον, *to die for his child*.—  
 EURIP.

Dative.

ἐν.

- After. ἐν πολλῇ χρόνῳ, *after a long time*.—PLATO.  
 Against. ἐν ἐμοὶ θράσους, *bold against me*.—SOPH.  
 Among. ἐνός, ἐν μελιτταῖς, *the ass among the bees*.—PROVERB.  
 At. ἐν Μαντινείᾳ ἡττημένο, *conquered at Mantinea*.—XENOPH.  
 Before. ἐν μαρτυρίᾳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πλεον ἢ τρισμυρίοις, *before more  
 than three thousand witnesses of the Greeks*.—PLATO.  
 By. ἐν τούτοις τοῖς νομοθεταῖς μὴ θῆσθαι νόμον μηδενα, *make no law  
 by these lawgivers*.—DEMOSTH. 3d OLYNTH.  
 For. ἐν τοῖς δύο ὀβολοῖν θεωρεῖν ἄν, εἰ μὴ τὰ ἐγχαφῇ, *they might  
 have seen for the price of two oboli, had not this been  
 decreed*.—DEMOSTH. de CORON.  
 In. ἐν λιμένι πλεῖν, *to sail in harbour*.—PROVERB.  
 Into. εἰλθεῖν ἐν Ἑλλάδι, *to come into Greece*.—XENOPH.  
 Of. ἢ ἐκ οὐδ' ὅτι ἐν Ἠλίᾳ τι λέγει ἢ γεραφῇ; *wot ye not what the  
 Scripture saith of Elias?*—ROM. XI. 2.  
 To. ἐν χερσὶ κείρας, *shaved to the skin*.—LUCIAN.



(n)

- Upon. *καὶ εἰν ἐλθοῖσιν ἔθηκε, and he put the roasted pieces upon the tables.*
- With. *ἐν πελταις καὶ ἀκοντίοις, with shields and darts.—XENOPH.*
- Within. *ἐν ἑπτα ἡμέραις ἀποθνήσκουσιν, they die within seven days.—HIPPOCRAT.*

συν.

- At. *συν τῷ δεῖπναι, at supper.—LUCIAN.*
- Besides. *συν πασι ταῖσι, beside all these things.—LUC. XXIV. 21.*
- In.\* *συν τῷ πίνειν, in drinking.—ANACR.*
- To. *πορεύομαι συν ἀγωνί, I will go to the contest.—ANTIPHO.*
- With. *συν Θεῷ, with God.—PLATO.*

### Accusative.

εἰς.

- About. *εἰς ἑσπέραν, about evening.—ARISTOPH.*
- Against. *εἰς ἱερόν πλημμελεῖν, to offend against the temple.—DEMOST.*
- Among. *εἰς τῆς ἡρώας καταλεγῆναι, he was reckoned among the heroes.—LUCIAN.*
- Because of. *ἐπαινεῖται εἰς τὸ κάλλος, he is praised because of his beauty.—LUCIAN.*
- By. *εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, by Jerusalem.—MATT. V. 35.*
- For. *εἰς ἐλαχίστον ἔστιν, it is reckoned for a very small thing.—I COR. IV. 3.*
- In. *εἰς ἐκκλησίαν καθεζομαι, I sit in the assembly.—XENOPH.*
- Into. *ἐκ πυρός εἰς φλογα, out of the frying pan into the fire.—PROVERB.*
- Of. *εἰς Χριστὸν λαλῶ, I speak of Christ.—EPHES. V. 32.*
- On. *εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω, I write on the water.—PROVERB.*
- To. *ὡς λασταμένη εἰς κυλισμα βιβδόρα, the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.—2 PET. II. 22.*
- Toward. *εἰς ἐμε εὐνοία, good-will toward me.—XENOPH.*
- Until. *εἰς ἡλιον καταδύντα δαίνονται, they feast until sun-set.—IL. α. 601.*
- Within. *εἰς ἑκτὴν ἡμέραν πρᾶχθῆσεται, it shall be done within six days.—ÆSCHINES.*

i. e. Whilst a thing is doing.

(v)

## Genitive, Accusative.

δια.

- After. G. δια δυοιν ημερων, *after two days*.—DIOSCOR.
- Against. A. δι' Ἀθηναίους μισος εἶχε, *he had enmity against the Athenians*.—THUCYD.
- Among. { G. ἐπρεπε και δια παντων, *he excelled among them all*.—  
IL. μ. 104.  
A. εὐτ' ἂν πρώτα Φυγῆς ὁλοας δια πετραις, *as soon as thou hast passed secure among the tremendous rocks*.—  
APOLLON. ii. 422.
- By. { G. δι' ἁμαρτίας θανάτος, *death by sin*.—ROM. v. 12.  
D. δια το αἷμα το ἀρνιυς, *by the blood of the Lamb*.—  
APOCALYPS. xii. 12.
- For. { G. δι' ἡμῶν ἀνθρωποτήτα ὁ Θεος ὑπέστη, *for us the Deity assumed human nature*.—NAZIANZ.  
A. το σάββατον διὰ τον ἀνθρωπον ἐγένετο, *the Sabbath was made for man*.—MARC. ii. 27.
- In. { G. ἡ πίστις ἡ δι' αὐτοῦ, *the faith that is in\* him*.—ACT. iii. 16.  
A. νομοὶ διαίθερα τεκνωθέντες, *laws made in heaven*.—SOPH.
- Into. G. δια μυχῆς ἵναι, *to go into the battle*.—THUCYD.
- Of. G. βρωματα δια γαλακτος και μελιτος γινόμενα, *food made of milk and honey*.—ATHEN.
- Through. G. δια πνευματος, *through the spirit*.—I COR. xii. 8.
- To. G. κατιδὼς δια τριποδων, *he descended to the tripod*.—  
HOM. HYMN. in APOLL. 443.
- Until. G. δια τελῆς, *until the end*.—ISOCRAT.
- With. G. ἐδεῖλω δια μελανος και καλαμυ σοι γράψαι, *I will not write with pen and ink unto thee*.—3 JOHAN. 13.

## Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ἀμφι.

- About. { G. ἀμφι πολιος οἰκεῖσι, *they dwell about the city*.—HEROD.  
D. ἀμφι δ' ἄρ' ὠμοῖσιν βαλετο ξίφος, *and he hung the sword about his shoulders*.—IL. ε. 45  
A. ἀγρομένοι Ἰαρδανὸς ἀμφι ῥεῖθρα, *collected about the streams of Jardan*.—IL. η. 135.

\* As it ought to be translated.

(η)

- After. *D.* ἀμφι δ' αὐτῷ ἄλλοι ἑποντο, *others followed after him.*—QUINT. SMYRN.
- Against. *D.* λογες ἀνέσπα, τες μιν Ἀτρειδῶν κατὰ, τες δ' ἀμφ' Ὀδυσσεύ, *he uttered speeches, some against the Atridae, some against Ulysses.*—SOPH.
- Among. { *D.* ἀμφι σφισι πένθος ὄρωρε, *sorrow arose among them.*—QUINT. SMYRN.  
*A.* ἀμφι νεκροῖς, *among the dead.*—IDEM.
- Beside. *D.* ἤριπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ. *he fell beside him.*—IL. δ. 493.
- By. { *G.* Φοῖβε ἀμφι, *by Phæbus.*—APOLLON. ii. 26.  
*D.* ἀμφι κλιμαζόν κατήιον, *they descended by stairs.*—QUINT. SMYRN.
- Concerning *A.* νόμους τες ἀμφι θυσιῶν καταρξαμέντας, *laws made concerning sacrifice.*—HALICARN.
- For. { *G.* μαχισθὸν πίδακος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης, *they fight for a little fountain.*—IL. π. 825.  
*D.* ἀμφ' Ἑλένη καὶ κτήμασι πασὶ μαχισθῆναι, *to fight for Helen and all her wealth.*—IL. γ. 70  
*A.* νεμὸς ἐτυχθεὶς ἀμφι βουλαστῆν, *a contention arose for driving away the oxen.*—IL. λ. 671.
- Near. *A.* ἀμφι δεκανύλον Φάσγαλον ἔφρασθη, *the sword was broken near the hilt.*—IL. π. 138.
- Of. { *G.* ἀμφι ἀστέρων γεγραθῆ, *description of the stars.*—LUCIAN.  
*D.* ἀμφι τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς ἐκφίρεται λόγος, *a report is spread of her death.*
- To. *A.* ἀμφ' ἀλκῆ εἶλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς, *to confine the Greeks to the sea.*—IL. α. 409.
- Upon. { *G.* ἀμφι πόνε ὁ πόνος, *labour upon labour.*—HERODOT.  
*D.* καθέσθαι ἀνδρα κατὰ χθονός, ἀμφι δ' αὐτῷ ἕζετο, *he threw the man upon the ground, and sat down upon him.*—QUINT. SMYRN.
- With. { *D.* πέπυγματι ἀμφ' ὀνοχισσοῖ, *pierced with his talons.*—HESIOD. Oper. et Dies, 205.  
*A.* ἐλδομένοιο ποιεσθῆναι ἀμφ' Αἰάντα πέλαγιον, *dealing with the vast Ajax.*—QUINT. SMYRN.

(η)

## Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ἀνα.

About. G. ἔλεν δ' Ὀρυθαονα διον, ἀνα κεδαιφοιο τυχησας, *he took the noble Orythaon about the temple.*—QUINT. SMYRN.

According to. A. ἀνα τον αὐτον λογον, *according to the same word.*  
—CLEMENS. ALEX.

Against. A. ἀνα ποταμον διέκομισαν, *they bore them against the stream.*—HALICARN.

Among. A. συνομοσας ἀνα πρωτες, *having conspired among the first.*  
—XIPHILIN.

At. A. νηας ἀνα γλαφυρας, *at the hollow ships.*—IL. ο. 488.

Between. A. ὅς δυναται διακριναι ἀνα μεσον τε ἀδελφς αὐτε, *that shall be able to judge between his brethren.*—1 COR. vi. 5.

By. A. στρατιωτας ἐξιεναι κελευει ἀνα πεντε, *he orders the soldiers to come out by fives.*—VIGER.

In. { D. ἀνα χερσιν ἔλασα, *taking it in her hands.*—HOM. HYMN. IN APOL.

{ A. οἱ τα λογια τε Θεω ἀνα σωμα ἔχουσι, *who have the oracles of God in their mouth.*—CLEMENS. ALEX.

Through. A. ἀνα στρατον, *through the army.*—IL. α. 10.

To. A. Ἐκτορος ὤκεις ἵπποι ἦλθον ἀν' ἰωχμον, *Hector's swift horses came to the pursuit.*—HOM.

Upon. { D. εἶδε πατρὸς ἀνα Γαργαρω ἀκρῳ, *the father slept upon Mount Gargarus.*—IL. ξ. 352.

{ A. θῆκεν ἀνα μυρικην, *hung them upon a tamarisk.*—IL. κ. 466.

With. D. χρυσεῶν ἀνα σκηπτρῳ, *with a golden sceptre.*—IL. α. 15.

## Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ἐπι.

Above. { D. νεκροὶ τριακοσιοὶ ἐπὶ χίλιοις, *three hundred above a thousand dead.*—PLUTARCH.

{ A. πλατεῖα δὲ ῥίς ἐπὶ χειλῇ, *a broad nose above his lips.*  
—THEOCR. DE POLYPHEMO.



(η)

After. { G. τὰς ὑπατοπίστας διαβαίνειν ἐκέλευσε, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτων τὰς  
ταξίαις τῶν Μακεδόνων, *he ordered the shieldmen to de-*  
*scend, and after them the Macedonian ranks.*—ARRIAN.  
D. ὄχρη ἐπ' ὄχρη γηρασκει, *pear grows old after pear.*—  
—ODYSS. η. 120.

Against. { G. ἐπὶ Θρακίης στρατεῖαν παρασκευάζεται, *he prepares an*  
*expedition against Thrace.*—THUCYD.  
D. τρεῖς ἐπὶ δύοσι, καὶ, δύο ἐπὶ τρεῖσι, *three against two and*  
*two against three.*—LUC. XII. 52.  
A. πάση βασιλείᾳ ἐφ' ἑαυτὴν διαμερισθεῖσα ἐρημῖται, *every*  
*kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation.*  
—LUC. XI. 17.

Among. A. ὅτω γὰρ κεν μοι εὐκλειαν τ' ὠρετῇ τε εἴη ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους,  
*so many both by fame and virtue be esteemed among*  
*men.*—ODYSS. ξ. 304.

At. { G. ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς Τιβεριάδος, *at the sea of Tiberias.*  
—JOHAN. XXI. 1.  
D. ἐλεση δὲ πόλεως ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν, *to destroy many at*  
*the ships of the Grecians.*—IL. 6 4.  
A. καθήμενον ἐπὶ τοῦ τελωνίου, *sitting at the receipt of custom.*  
—MATI. IX. 7.

Before. { G. ἐπὶ τῷ θρόνῳ Καίσαρος, *before the judgment seat of*  
*Cæsar.*—ACT. XXV. 10.  
D. ἐπὶ τοῖς βασιλεῦσι, *before kings.*—APOCAL. X. 11.

Beside. D. ὅταν καρδαμον ἐσθίωσι ἐπὶ τῷ σιτῷ, *when they eat wa-*  
*ter cresses beside bread.*—XENOPH.

By. { ἐπὶ θεῶν, *by the gods.*—HALICARN.  
D. ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ, *by faith in his name.*  
—ACT. III. 16.  
A. ἐπὶ Στυγὸς ὀρριμῶν ὕδασι, *by the dreadful waters of Styx.*  
—HOM. HYMN.

For. { G. ἐφ' ἡδονῆς πάντα ποιεῖντες, *doing every thing for pleas-*  
*ure.*—XENOPH.  
D. ταῦτα ποιεῖν ἐπὶ κερδαί, *to do these things for gain.*—  
XENOPH.  
A. ἐπὶ σε ἀλγῶ, *I grieve for thee.*

From. D. μηποτ' ἐπὶ Τροίᾳσι ἀλέξῃσιν κακὸν ἡμῶν, *never to ward*  
*off the fatal day from the Trojans.*—IL. V. 315.

(r.)

- In. { G. *ὄξ ἐπὶ γλῶττις*, \* *an ox on the tongue*.—PROVERB.  
D. *μετρον ἐπὶ πασιν ἀριον*, *a medium is best in all things*.  
—PYTHAG. AUR. CARM.
- Of. G. *ἐπὶ παιδος, λεγων*, *speaking of the child*—PLATO.
- Over. { G. *ὁ ἐπὶ των ἵππων*, *the officer over the horse*.—DEMOST. pro CARM.  
A. *Βασιλευσει ἐπὶ τον οἶκον Ιακωβ*, *he shall reign over the house of Jacob*.—LUC. i. 33.
- Through. G. *καντευθεν ἐπὶ Θρακης ἔχωρει*, *then he marched through Thrace*.—ZOSIMUS.
- To. { G. *ἐπὶ σκοπε ῥέξεναι*, *to shoot to the mark*.—LUCIAN.  
D. *κτισθεντες ἐπὶ τοις ἔργοις ἀγαθοις*, *created to good works*.  
—EPHES. ii. 10.  
A. *κυν ἐπιστρέφας ἐπὶ το ἰδιον ἐξέρεμα*, *the dog returned to his vomit*.—2. PET. ii. 22.
- Toward. { G. *ἐπὶ Αἰγυπτῃ ῥεῖν*, *to run toward Egypt*.—THUCYD.  
A. *ἐπ' ἀντολιν*, *toward the east*.—DIONYS. GEOGR.
- Under. { G. *ἐπὶ Χρόνῳ*, *under Saturn*.—LUCIAN.  
D. *μυθολογῶσιν ὡς ἐπὶ ταυτῇ πλατανῷ ἐμίγη τῇ Εὐρώπῃ Ζεὺς*, *they fable that Jupiter lay with Europa under this tree*.—THEOPHRAST.  
A. *την πόλιν ἐφ' ἑαυτον ποιησασθαι*, *to place the State under himself*.—VIGER.
- Upon. { G. *ἐφ' ἵππῳ περιηγεν αὐτον*, *he led him about on horse-back*.  
D. *ἐπὶ χθονι*, *upon the ground*—IL. α. 88.  
A. *ἐπίβροχως ἐπὶ του ὄνον*, *sitting upon an ass*.—MATT. xxi. 5.
- With. D. *παλλακην ἐδωκεν αὐτῷ γυναῖκα ἐπὶ προικῇ*, *he gave him a harlot to wife with a dowry*.—LIBAN.
- Within. { G. *ἐπὶ νυσσης ἕσαν ἑκάστοι*, *they each stood within the goal*.  
—QUINT. SMYRN. iv. 506.  
A. *ὅσον ὀλκας ἐπὶ τρεῖτον ἡμέρας ἀνύσσει*, *as much space as a ship of burthen would pass within three days*.—  
DIONYS. GEOGRAPH.

\* Meaning money marked with the figure of an ox.

(11)

## Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

κατα.

- About. { κατ' ὀφθαλμων κρυτ' ἀχλος, a mist was spread about his eyes.—OD. π. 344.  
A. κατ' ἑνεακοσια ἔτη, about nine hundred years.—CONSTANT.
- According to. A. κατα Ματθαιον, according to Matthew.
- After. A. κατ' εἰκονα τε κτισαντος, after the image of him that created him.—COL. iii. 10.
- Against. G. κατα Χριστ, against Christ.—PSALM, ii. 2.
- Among. { D. τα μεν δασομεσθα κατα σφισι, these things we will divide among them.—APOLLON. γ. 908.  
A. κατα ρωπια πυκνα κεμεθα, we lay among the thick bushes.—ODYSS. ζ. 473.
- At. { G. κατα σκοπε τξευειν, to shoot at the mark—HERODIAN.  
A. κατ' αὐτες αἰεν ὄρε, he continually looked at them.—IL. τ. 646.
- Before. A. κατ' ὀφθαλμοις σοι λεγει, he speaks to thee before thy face.—ARISTOPH.
- By. { G. κατα κυνων και χηνων ὀμνυεσι, they swear by dogs and geese—ARISTOPH.  
A. κατα φυλα, και κατα φρετρας, by tribes and wards.—IL. β. 362.
- For. A. κατα δυναμιν, for his might.—PLATO.
- From. { G. κατα πετρων ριπτειν, to throw from the rocks.—PLUTARCH.  
D. κατα δε σφισι κελαινον αιμα' ἀπελειβει' ἐραζει, the black blood flowed from them to the ground.—HESIOD.  
A. ἐρρεῖ δ' αἷμα κατ' ἑταμενην ὤτειλην, the blood flowed from the wound.—IL. ε. 86.
- In. { G. ἀφωνα τα καθ' ὕδατος διαιτῶμενα, dumb animals living in the water.—LUCIAN.  
A. κατ' ὄναρ, in a dream.—MATT. i. 20.
- Near. A. Κορινθιοι κατα τας Ἀθηναίους ναῦς εἶχον, the Corinthians had their ships near the Athenians.—THUCYD.
- Of. G. ὅτι ἐμαρτυρησαμεν κατα τς Θεοις, because we have testified of God.—I COR. xv. 15.

(n)

- Over. G. εἰς κατ' ἄρτος, goes over the mountain.—ODYSS. ζ. 102.
- Through. { G. καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας, through all Jewry.—LUC. xxiii. 5.  
A. ἔτασε κατὰ γαστέρα εἰς μέσον ἥπαρ, he struck him through the belly in the middle of the liver.—HOM. BATRACHOMACH.
- To. A. ἰκόντο κατὰ στρατόν, they came to the army.—IL. α. 484.
- Toward. A. κατὰ βορρῆν ἑστηκώς, standing towards the north.—THUCYD.
- Under. G. εἶδυ κατὰ γαίης, he went under the earth.—LUCIAN.
- Upon. G. κατὰ γῆς πίπτειν, to fall upon the ground.—HALICARN.
- With. A. κατ' ἐξουσίαν ἐπιτάσσει, he commands with authority.—MARC. i. 27.
- Within. { D. κατὰ συφύοισιν ἐέργυν, she confined them within flies.—ODYSS. κ. 238.  
A. πρὶν κατὰ τεῖχια λαὸν εἰλσαι Τρῶων, before thou hast driven the Trojans within their walls.—IL. φ. 295;

## Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

μετα.

- After. { D. ἔτιν ἔγω πυματόν ἐδομαι μετὰ οἱς ἑταροῖσι, Nobody\* I will eat last after his companions.—ODYS. ι. 369.  
A. μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον, after the war.—PLATO.
- Against. A. μετ' ἀθάνατος μακαρῶς ἡλίτεν, sinned against the immortal gods.—HESIOD. SCUT. HERCUL. 79. 79.
- Among. { D. μετὰ πρῶτοις πολεῖτο, he was busy among the first.—IL. ι. 12.  
A. σὺ φασιν μετ' ὀμηλίκας ἐμμεν ἄριστον, they say thou art the best among thy co-evals.—ODYSS. π. 418.
- Besides. A. οἳοι καὶ Δαναοῖσιν ἀρίστους μετῆασι, καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα, what chiefs there are among the Grecians besides Achilles.—IL. η. 227, 8.
- Between. D. τα μεν εὖ δατσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν, these they well divided between themselves.—IL. α. 368.

\* The name Ulysses assumed to deceive Polyphemus.



(η)

- By. { G. *χαίται ἐβρώοντο μετα πνοῆς*, *their manes were blown by the wind.*—IL. Ψ. 367.  
 A. *νυκτῶς τε καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν*, *by night and by day.*—HERODIAN.
- In. { D. *μετα χερσιν τὴν λύραν ἔχων*, *having the lyre in his hands.*—LUCIAN.  
 A. *βακτηρον ἦν αὐτῷ μετα χειρᾶς*, *he had the staff in his hands.*—HERODIAN.
- Into. A. *βιβλον μετα χειρᾶς εἰληφας*, *having taken the book into his hands.*—HEROD.
- On. G. *ὁ ποιήσας τὸ ἔλεος μετ' αὐτοῦ*, *he that shewed mercy on him.*—LUC. X. 37.
- Through. G. *μετ' αὐτῶν*, *through them.*—ACT. XV. 4.  
 D. *μετα δμῶνσιν εἶπεν*, *he spoke to the female attendants.*—IL. ζ. 375.
- To. { A. *ἀλλ' ἰθὺν νῦν μετα λαόν*, *but go now to the people.*—IL. ε. 163.
- Upon. G. *ἔρχεται μετα τῶν νεφελῶν*, *he cometh upon the clouds.*—APOCALYPS. i. 7.
- With. { G. *μετα τῆς ἀγνῆς, πολημεσούσῃ*, *they will fight with the Lamb.*—APOCALYPS. xvii. 14.  
 D. *τον μὲν μετα χερσιν ἔρυσσάτο Φοῖβος Ἀπολλων*, *him Apollo caught with his hands.*—IL. ε. 344.
- Within. D. *μετα σπῖσι πηρὶ τιθέντες*, *placing their destruction within them.*—IL. λ. 413.

## Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

παρα.

- Above. { G. *ἔχει τιν' ὄγκον Ἀργος Ἑλλενῶν παρα*, *Argos has something to boast above the Grecians.*—EURIP. PHOEN.  
 A. *ὡραῖος παρα τῆς υἱᾶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων*, *beautiful above the children of men.*—PSA. xlv. 3.
- After. { G. *παρ' ἡδονῆς λυπη*, *after pleasure pain.* ADAG.  
 A. *παρα τὰ στυγρὰ ὁ οἶνος ὑλυκνυτερός*, *wine is sweeter after bitter things.*—ARISTOT.
- Against. A. *παρα τον νομον*, *against the law.*—ACT. xviii. 13.
- Below. A. *ἡλοττώσας αὐτον βραχυ τι παρ' ἀγγέλους*, *thou hast reduced him a little below the angels.*—PSA. viii. 5.

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- Beside. *A.* κελιοῖς παρὰ κελίων ἰζανεῖ, *daw sits beside daw.*—  
ARISTOT.
- Beyond. *A.* παρὰ τὸ δεινὸν γενομένος, *placed beyond the reach of misfortune.*—PLATO.
- By. *D.* εἴπει φιλεῖσθε παρ' αὐτῇ, *when you had been hospitably treated by her.*—IL. v. 627.
- Except. *A.* τεσσαρακοντὰ παρὰ μίαν ἐλπὺν, *I received forty stripes except (or save) one.*—2 COR. xi. 24.
- For. *A.* Θεὸς ἔοικεν παρὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν πεπραγμένων *I seemed a god for the greatness of my actions.*—LUCIAN de ALEX.
- From. *G.* παρὰ. Κυρίῃ ἡ βοήθεια μὲν, *my help is from the Lord.*—PSA. CXXi. 2.  
*A.* ἡγούμαι παρὰ τὸτο σωτηρίαν εἶναι, *I think that safety is from this.*—PLATO.
- In. *G.* ἐστὶ καὶ παρ' ἐμοὶ τις ἐμπειρία, *there is also in me some experience.*—DEMOSTH. de Coron.  
*A.* παρὰ τὸ γηρᾶς κακοπραγεῖ, *he is unfortunate in his old age.*—APTHON.
- Into. *D.* παρὰ ποσὶ καππεσε θυμός, *their spirit sunk into their feet.*—IL. ο. 280.
- Near. *G.* παρὰ κροταφῶν τε παρῆσαι, *the cheeks near the temples.*—HOM. HYMN.
- Of. *G.* μὴδ' ἀλλὰ παρὰ δαίτης ἐδὸς σκυδαλισμα, *you would not eat the offal of another's entertainment.*—PHOCYL.
- Over. *A.* παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἐφυγον, *they fled over the river.*—  
PLUTARCH.
- To. *D.* ἵεναι παρὰ τῷ Τισσαφέρνηι, *to go to Tissaphernes.*—  
XENOPH.  
*A.* παρ' ἡμᾶς τοῖτα, *he often comes to us.*—PLATO.
- With. *D.* παρὰ τῷ Κυρίῳ ἐλεος, *with the Lord there is mercy.*—  
PSA. CXXX. 7.

## Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

περι.

- About. *G.* περι καπνὸς σενολεσχεῖν, *to prate about nothing.*—PROV.  
*D.* περι βωμοῖς, *about the altars.*—HEROD.  
*A.* περι μεσημβρίην, *about noon.*—ACT. XXii. 6.

(η)

- Above.** { *G.* περι παντων ἵμμεναι ἄλλων, *to be above all others.*—  
IL. α. 287.  
*A.* περι νοον βροτων, *above the comprehension of mortals.*—  
LUCIAN.
- After.** *G.* ὅσσοι δ' ἂν πολέμοιο περι συγγεοιο λιπῶνται, *as many as are left after the dreadful battle*—IL. τ. 230.
- Against.** { *G.* δειδῶς μὴ τι καὶ περι αὐτῆ νεωτερίσει, *fearing lest he should make a new attempt against him*—HEROD.  
*A.* περι τῆς Θεῶς ἀσεβήματα. *impieties against the Gods.*—  
DEMOSTH.
- At.** *D.* ἐγογγυζον εἰ Ἰσδαῖοι περι αὐτῆ, *the Jews murmured at him.*
- By.** *D.* περι δρεῖ πεπαρμένη, *wounded by a spear.*—IL. φ. 577.
- For.** { *G.* περι καλῆ ἐργῆς ἔ ληθαζομεν σε, *for a good work we stone thee not.*—JOHAN. x. 33.  
*D.* περι παση πολει διδεναι, *to fear for the whole city*—  
THUCYD.
- From.** *G.* μεγάλην εἰληφε περι τῶν Θεῶν τιμην, *she received great honour from the gods.*—LUCIAN. HALCYON.
- In.** { *G.* ἥρωτησεν ὃ, τι χρῆ ποιῆν περι τῆς ἐγκειμένης, *he asked what ought to be done in the attempt*—VIGER.  
*D.* ἀλυσσόντες περι θυμῶ, *raving in madness.*—IL. χ. 70.  
*A.* περι πάντα, *in all things.*—TIT. ii. 7.
- Of.** *A.* τὰ περι ψυχῆν, *the things of the soul*—ISOCRAT.
- Over.** *G.* ἐξουσίαν ἔχει περι τῆς ἰδῆς βελήματος, *has power over his own will*—I COR. vii. 37.
- To.** { *G.* περι Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος σπευσόμεν, *let us hasten to the dead Patroclus.*—IL. ε. 120.  
*A.* ὡς ἔλθοιμι περι τῆς φιλοσοφῆς, *that I may come to the philosophers.* LUCIAN.
- Toward.** { *G.* περι τῶν ἀδικημένων, *towards these who are injured.*  
—DEMOSTH.  
*A.* περι τῆς γονῆς τοιῦτος γυνε, *be such toward thy parents*  
—ISOCRAT.
- Upon.** { *G.* ἐτάσθη περι τροπῆος βῆσασθα, *I saved him having got upon the keel*—ODYSS. ε. 130.  
*D.* περι ροδοεισιν ἑρση τηρεται, *the dew distils upon the roses.*—APOLLON. ARG. γ. 1019.

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## Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

προς.

About. { D. προς τῷ τελεῖ τῆ βίᾳ, *about the end of life.*—LUCIAN.  
 { A. προς ἑσπεραν ἐστὶ, *it is about evening.*—LUC. XXIV. 29.

According to. A. μὴδε ποιήσας προς τὸ θέλημα, *neither did according to his will.*—LUC. XII. 47.

Against. { G. προς ἄνδρος ἐχθρῷ ἐπιφέρειν τὸν ψῆφον, *giving his vote against an enemy.*—HALICARN.  
 { D. νῆας γὰρ ποτὶ σπιλαδίσσιν ἑάζαν κυματ', *the waves dashed the ships to pieces against the rocks.*—ODYSS. γ. 298.  
 { A. σκληρὸν σοὶ προς κέντρα λακτίζειν, *it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.*—ACT. IX. 5.

Among. A. ὥς ποτε ἴσταιμι προς ὑμᾶς; *how long shall I be among you?* LUC. IX. 41.

At. { D. ὁ δὲ Πέτρος εἰσῆκει προς τὴν θύραν, *but Peter stood at the door.*—JOHAN. XVIII. 16.  
 { A. προς ἄλλον ζῆν, *to live at another's will.*—ARISTOT.

Before. { G. προς θεῶν ἀσεβής, *impious before the gods.*—XENOPH.  
 { A. προς ῥοδὰ ἀνεμώνη, *the poppy before the rose.*—PROV.

Besides. D. προς τοῖς εἰρημυνοῖς, *besides what has been said.*—PLUTARCH.

Between. A. τεκμηρίον τῆς προς ὑμᾶς φιλίας, *a proof of the friendship that is between us.*—ISOCRAT. ad. DEMONIC.

By. G. προς τῷ Διὶ ἱκετεύω ὑμᾶς, *I beseech you by Jupiter.*—DEMOSTH.

For. { G. τὸτο γὰρ προς τῆς ὑμετέρας σωτηρίας ὑπαρχει, *for this is for your health.*—ACT. XXVII. 34.  
 { D. ἔ νομίζουσιν τὴν ἀρετὴν προς τῷ σφειτέρῳ ἀγαθῷ πεφυκεῖναι, *they do not think that virtue is naturally calculated for their good.*—XENOPH.

From. { G. προς Διὶ εἰσὶν ἅπαντες, *all are from Jove.*—OD. ζ. 57.  
 { D. αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ ποτὶ γαίῃ χεῖρας ἀείρων, *but I lifting up my hands from the ground.*—ODYSS. λ. 422.



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- In. D. προς τοις ἀγκυαλοις τὰ παῖδια κομίζεν, *to carry the children in their arms.*—PLUTARCH.
- Near. G. προς μὲν ἄλος Κάρει, *the Carian near the sea*—IL. κ. 428.
- Of. G. χρηστὸς πρὸς ἄνδρος μηδὲν ὑπονοεῖ κακόν, *suspect no evil of a good man.*—EPICTET.
- Through. A. φουσὼν πρὸς ῥίνας αἷμα, *blowing out the blood through the nostrils.*—SOPHOCLE.
- To. { G. ποτὶ πόλιος πέτετ' αἶψα, *he still continued flying to the city*—IL. χ. 198.  
D. ——— μητρος ποτὶ γυνασὶ χερσας  
ἐβαλλεν ἡμετέρης, *extend your hands to the knees of my mother.*—OD. ζ. 310, 311.  
A. τῷ μὲν ἂρ' ἀψορβὶ πρὸτι Ἴλιον ἀπονέοντο, *they therefore returned to Troy.*—IL. γ. 313.
- Toward. { G. αἱ μὲν πρὸς βορρᾶς καταίεσθαι ἀνδραποσίῃ, *these toward the north are passable to men.*—ODYSS. γ. 110.  
A. ὁ μὲν κλαίεσκε πρὸς ἔρανον, *weeping he looked toward heaven.*—IL. θ. 364.
- Under. G. πρὸς ἄλλην ἴσον ὑφαίνοις, *you may weave the web under another.*—IL. ζ. 456.
- With. { G. πρὸς ἑνδεκα βασιλεων βασιλευοντα, *reigning with eleven kings.*—HERODOT.  
D. πρὸς αἰσχρεσιν ἀλγεα πασχει *with disgraces he endures afflictions.*—HESIOD. Opera et Dies, 211.  
A. ὅς πρὸς Διομηδεα τευχὲ ἀμείβη, *who changed armour with Diomed.*—IL. ζ. 235.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ὑπέρ.

- Above. { G. ὑπὲρ τῶν κηπῶν ἕρως κεῖται, *the keeper lies above the gardens.*—HERODOT.  
A. τὰ ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς ἔδεν πρὸς ἡμᾶς, *what is above us is nothing to us.*—PROVERB.
- Against. A. ὑπὲρ μοιραν, *against fate.*—YL. υ. 336.

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- Beyond. { G. ἐξ Ἀιθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου, *from Ethiopia which is beyond Egypt.*—THUCYD.  
 A. ὑπὲρ πηρῶν φρονεῖ, *he has a spirit beyond his fortune.*
- By. G. λίσσομαι ὑπὲρ θεῶν, *I pray by the gods.*—APOL. ARG.
- For. G. εἰ δὲ Θεὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, τίς καθ' ἡμῶν; *if God be for us, who can be against us?*—ROM. viii. 31.
- From. { G. ὑπὲρ τῆς φιλοτιμίας, *from ambition*—HALICARN.  
 D. ὑπὲρ μᾶζοιτι κοροισαμένοι *satisfying themselves from the teats.*—ORPH. GALAC.
- Over. { G. ὑπὲρ πάντοιο φέρονται, *they flee over the sea.*—QUINT. SMYRN.  
 A. ἀποπληγχνόντες ὑπὲρ μεγάλας λαίμα θαλάσσης, *wandering over a vast extent of sea.*—ODYS. i. 260.
- Upon { G. γῆρας ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, *old age upon the head.*—PROV.  
 D. ὑπὲρ ἀργύρου δ' ὄχονται, *they are carried upon silver.*—ANACR. Ode 51.
- Concerning. G. ὅσα ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ τῆς πρεσβείας κατέθεντο μοι, *what he has falsely laid to my charge concerning the peace and embassy.*—DEMOSTH. de Coron.

## Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ὑπο.

- According to. G. Ζηνος ὑπ' ἀγγέλης, *according to the command of Jupiter.*—ODYSSEY. ii. 263.
- After. D. ὑπ' αὐτῷ Ζηνῶν κατεκλινετο, *Zeno sat down after him.*—LUCIAN.
- At. D. ὑπο νυκτι, *at night.*—APOLLON.
- Before. D. λέγω ὡς ὑπο Θεῷ, *I speak as before God.*—NAZIANZ.
- Behind. A. καὶ μιν κατακρυπτεῖ ὑπο τὴν θύραν, *and he conceals him behind the door.*—HERODOT.
- Below. A. ἀμὲν κατεκύντο, ὁ μὲν ἄνω, ὁ δ' ὑπ' αὐτόν, *they sat down together, one above, the other below him.*—LUCIAN.
- By. { G. ὑπο κηρυκὸς προηγορεῖται τοῖσιν Ἴωνσι, *he gave orders to the Ionians by a herald.*—HERODOT.  
 D. ὑπο Τροάσσι δαμνῆναι, *that he should be conquered by the Trojans.*—IL. vi. 662.

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- For. { G. ὑπ' ἡδονῆς δακρυεῖν, *to weep for joy.*—ARISTOPH.  
D. ὑπο τῇ ποιητῇ ἐπηνεῖτο, *he was praised for his poetry.*  
—XIPHILIN. IN NERON.
- From. { G. πηρσι λαβρον ὑπαι νεφῶν, *falls impetuous from the clouds.*—IL. ο. 625.  
D. ὑπο Θεῷ ἀρχαίμενοις, *beginning from God.*—NAZIANZ.
- In. D. κατακερυψας ὑπο κολπῷ, *concealing them in her bosom.*  
—ODYSS. ο. 468.
- Of. G. ὑπο τῆς στρατίας, *of the army.*—LUCIAN.
- To. { G. ἵκανε χθὺς ὑπο Πριάμοιο, *he came yesterday to Priam.*  
—QUINT. SMYRN.  
D. ὑπο Τροίῃ ἡγομεν, *we led to Troy.*—ODYSS. ξ. 469.  
A. αἰσχιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπο Ἴλιον ἦλθε, *he was the most abject wretch that came to Troy.*—IL. β. 216.
- Under. { G. ὑπο χθονος, *under the earth.*—HESIOD.  
D. ὑπο Περσησιν ἐστὶ Αἴγυπτος, *Egypt is under the Persians.*—HERODOT.  
A. ὑπο τον μωδιον, *under a bushel.*—MATT. v. 15.
- Upon. A. βαλλεν ὑπ' Αἰωνιδῇ ἀμυγδαλῶν, *she darted glances from her eyes upon the son of Aeson.*—APOL. ARG.  
3. 288.
- With. { G. κατὰβαινοντι ὑπο λαμπάδων, *coming down with torches.*—PLUTARCH. IN CATON. MIN.  
D. ὑπο πολλῇ φασὶ προει, *he advanced forward with much light.*—PLUTARCH. IN GALBA.

REMARKS.

In these examples a variety of English Prepositions are given, by which one Preposition in Greek may be properly translated at different times. But so refined a language could not arbitrarily affix to the same Preposition such a number of different and even opposite significations without regard to the transition from one sense to another. Upon a philosophical investigation it will be discovered, that each Preposition has *one* primary radical signification, from which the other senses are derived by an easy and natural transition.

All the relations referring to *rest* or *motion*, *place* or *time*, are expressed by Prepositions, which by degrees extended their office

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to incorporeal subjects. From the mutual correspondence of the ideas of *place* and *time* all Prepositions express the *η* equally. With respect to *motion* and *rest*, some express only *one* of these, and consequently govern but *one* case : others express *both*, and govern *two* cases ; one for *motion* the other for *rest*. By motion is here meant, *motion towards*, or *progressive motion*. The Preposition which, in its primary sense, expresses it, always governs an Accusative only, the case of the active verb ; and that by a just analogy, as all external motion implies *motion towards* that upon which we act. If the hand strike the table it must move towards it. When a Preposition in its primary sense expresses *rest* only or *situation*, it always governs either a Genitive or Dative. When the same expresses *rest* and *motion*, it governs an Accusative for *motion* and one of the other two for *rest*, not indiscriminately, but *one* or the *other*. Ἐπὶ, *upon*, expresses both *rest* and *motion* ; as, ἡ σφαῖρα πίπτει ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, *the ball falls upon the ground*—expressing *motion* ; ἡ σφαῖρα κεῖται ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, *the ball lies upon the ground*—expressing *rest*.

When, besides the two cases appropriated to *motion* or *rest* in general, the Preposition governs a THIRD, this serves to express some *one* remarkable *mode* of the general signification : thus ἐπὶ with a Dative expresses *close upon* in *place* or *time* ; ἐπὶ μοι meaning *place*, *next behind me* ; meaning *time*, *next after me*.

ὑπο with an Accusative expresses *motion tending UNDER* ; with a Genitive, *rest UNDER*. Ἡ σφαῖρα, *the ball*, κυλινδεται ὑπο τὴν τραπέζαν, *is running under the table* ; κεῖται ὑπο τῆς τραπέζης, *is lying under the table*. With a Dative it expresses *modes of UNDER* ; ὑπο τῷ ναῷ, *protected UNDER the temple* ; ὑπο τῷ βασιλεῖ, *subject UNDER the King* ; ὑπο τῇ λύρᾳ, *directed UNDER the lyre*.

Προς, the most comprehensive of all the Prepositions, expresses *relation to* ; and in this primary sense governs an Accusative ; but when it signifies particular *modes of relation to* ; as, *close to* or *at* ; *united to* ; *joined to* ; *added to* ; it governs also a Dative.

Thus far to shew that particular significations make Prepositions govern a different case. It will also be found that all the metaphorical and secondary significations, in whatever contradictory ways they may be translated in a language of a different genius, which, in briefly conveying a complex idea, may select some *one* simple idea for expressing the whole quite different from *that* which the Greek selects ; yet still in the Greek itself they may all be deduced from the *primary* by a simple, natural and elegant analogy.



## HETEROCLITES.

OR,

Nouns irregular in Declension, Case, Gender, or Number.

## DECLENSION.

Nominatives whose Oblique Cases are of two or three different Declensions :

N.	G.		N.	G.
ῥυκ-ης	{ -ς -ητος	} 1st,	ἐλαγχ-ος	} -ς 3d Simp. or -ος 1st Contr.
λα-ας	{ -ς or α -αος		ἐλαος	
ν-ης	{ -ς -οος*	} 3d,	θρην-ος	
διχ-ης†	{ -ς -οδος		ὀνειδ-ος	
ερ-ως	{ -ω -ωτος	} 4th,	ὀσσ-ος	
καλ-ως	{ -ω -ωος		ὀχ-ος	
		} or 5th of the Simples.	σχοί-ος	
			ταρχ-ος	
θηρ-ης	} -ος 5th Simp. or -ιος 2d Cont.		δεσποτ-ης	{ -ς* } 1st.
σεμειθαλ-ης			ἄριστοφαν-ης‡	{ -ος } 1st.
τιγρ-ης			ἄρ-ης	{ -ς } 1st
			Δαβ-ης	{ -ηος } or
				{ -ος } 5th } of the Simp. or 1st of the Cont.

Nominatives which have two Modes of Variation in the same Declension :

θεμ-ης, -ιδος, -ιος, &amp;c. χαρ-ης, -ιτος, -ιος, &amp;c. χαρ-ων, -ωνος, -ωντος, &amp;c.

Nouns redundant in the Nominative and Oblique cases :

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Δις, obsolete.	Διος,	Δι,	Δια,	—
{ Ζευς,	—	—	—	Ζευ.
{ Ζ-ην, Poetic }	—	—	—	—
{ Ζ-ων, Doric }	-νος,	-νι,	-να,	—

Instead of Ζευς sometimes occur Ζης and Ζας.

\* The Oblique Cases of this Declension occur but seldom.

† So τριπυς, πολυπυς, Οιδιπυς.

‡ See Reference (s.)

§ Bæotic. { Δευ, Βδευς.  
Δην.  
Δκν

N.	G.	N.	G.
μωτ-ης,	} -ς.	ἀηδ-ων,	} -ονος.
μωυσ-ης,		γαργ-ων,	
μωτ-εως,		εικ-ων,	
μωυσ-εως,	} -εως.	Or	
υι-ος,	-ς.	ἀηδ-ω,	} -οος.
υι-ις,	-ιος.	γαργ-ω,	
υι-εως,	-εως.	εικ-ω,	

From the Imparifyllabic Genitive is often formed a new Nominative of another Declension ; e. g.

N.	G.	N.	G.
ἀλ-ξ,	} -χος.	ἀλκ-η,	} -ης.
ἰω-ξ,		ἰωκ-η,	
κρο-ξ,		κροκ-η,	
φυ-ξ,	-γος.	φυγ-η,	} -ος.
δρακρ-υ	-υος.	δρακρ-ον,	
λ-ις,	-ιτος.	λιτ-ος,	
Οἰδιπ-ας,	-οδος.	Οἰδιποδ-ος,	} -ς.
μαρτ-υρ,	-υρος.	μαρτυρ-ος,	
ψιβ-υρ,	-υρος.	ψιβυρ-ος,	
μελικρ-ας,	-ατος.	μελικρατ-ος,	
παθημ-α,	-ατος.	παθηματ-ος,	
πρεβ-ας,	-ατος.	πρεβατ-ον,	

There is a great Number of Greek Words which agreeing in Etymology and Signification, differ in the Termination of the Nominative, in Declension, and in Gender ; as, πλαστηρ, πλαστης ; ἰδωρ, ἰδως ; &c.

### CASE.

#### Aptots.

I. The Names of the Letters of the Alphabet. II. Words which sustain Apocope. III. Numerals from Four to a Hundred. IV. Proper Names of foreign Languages ; as, Δαῶιδ.

#### Monoptots.

N. ἡ δας a Gift ; αἱ κατακλωδες, the Fates.

#### Diptots.

N. ὁ λις, Acc. λιν, a Lion. N. φθαις, Acc. φθαιας, Cakes.

#### Triptots.

	G.	D.	A.		G.	D.	A.	
ἀλλήλ	{	-ων,	-οις,	-ως,	{	-ς,	-ω,	-ον,
		-ων,	-αις,	-ας,		-ης,	-η,	-ην,
		-ων,	-οις,	-α,		-ς,	-ω,	-ο.
ἑμμευτ	{	-ων,	-οις,	-ως,	{	-ς,	-ω,	-ον,
		-ων,	-αις,	-ας,		-ης,	-η,	-ην,
		-ων,	-οις,	-α,		-ς,	-ω,	-ο.

In-like Manner *σπανς* and *ίανς*; but the latter has a Plural like *αλλήλων*. See Grammar, p. 29. The following have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Singular only :

*Ερετας, δεικς, ήδς, ήτορ, κωας* or *κως, λεπας, μπαρ, νωπαρ, όναρ, ήφιλος, σέδας, σήπας, τεκμαρ, τιμωρ, ύπαρ.*

## GENDER.\*

Singular. *Masculine.* Plural. *Neuters.*

*ερετιμος, ζυγος, ταρταρος, χεδρονψ.*

Singular.

Plural.

*Masculine.*

*Masculine and Neuter.*

*δισμος, διφρος, κυκλος, λυχνος, μηρος, μοχλος, γατος, πυρσος, χαλινος, σιτος, σαβρμος, ταρσος, τραχηλος.*

*ελευθος* *Feminine Singular, Feminine and Neuter Plural.*

## NUMBER.

*αηρ, αλς, γη, ελαιον, πυρ, Singular only.*

But *γαι* is found in Aristotle, and *γαιων* in Homer.

*αμφω, δυο, Dual only.*

*κτερεα, Ευμενιδες, Αθηнай, and other Names of Cities ; Διονυσια, and other names of Festivals, Plural only.*

## PATRONYMICS.

*Masculine* Patronymics are derived from the Genitive Singular of their Primitives, by changing the Termination into *-αδης, -ιαδης, -ιδης.*

Into *-αδης*, if the Primitive be of the First Declension, or of the Third in *ος* Pure of the Simples ; as, *Βορρας, -ς ; Βορραδης. Ιππολ.ης, -ς ; Ιππολ-αδης. Ηλι-ος, -ς ; Ηλι-αδης.*

\* All these Neuters of the Plural Number come from Neuters of the Singular which soon become obsolete.

What gave rise to the erroneous Opinion that the Feminines *γυνη, εδος, πολις* and *χερ*, are Masculine in the Dual Number, was the Use of the Article *τω*, put by the Attics for *τα*, in that Number, which is found before many other Feminines ; as, *τω φυνε, τω ήμερα, &c.* See Clarke's Homer, s. 778.

But when the Penultima of the Genitive is long, of whatever Declension it be, the Change is into *-ιαδης* ; as, *Λαιρτ-ης, -ς ; Λαιρτ-ιαδης*. *Ἀτλ-ας, -αντ-ος ; Ἀτλαντ-ιαδης*.

Under every other Circumstance the Change is always into *-ιδης* ; \* as, *Αἰακ-ος, -ς ; Αἰακ-ιδης*. *Νεσ-ωρ, -ορος ; Νεσοριδης*.

*Feminine* Patronymics end in *ις, ας, ης, ινη, ωνη*.

Those in *ις*, and *ας* are formed from their Masculines by casting off *δα* ; as, *Νεσοριδης, Νεσορις ; Ἡλιαδης, Ἡλιας*.

Those in *ης*, from the Nominative of the Primitives, by changing the Terminations into *ης* ; as, *Χρυσης, Χρυσις ; Καδμοος, Καδυις*.

Those in *ινη*, from Nominatives of the Third of the Simples in *ας* Impure, and of the Third of the Contracts in *ευς* ; as, *Ἀδρατος, Ἀδρασινη ; Νηρεος, Νερινη*.

Those in *ωνη*, from Nominatives of the Third of the Simples in *ιος*, and of the Fifth of the Simples in *ιων* ; as, *Ἰκαριος, Ἰκαριωνη ; Ἠτιαν, Ἠτιωνη*.

### Diminutives.

I. Masculines in *ας*, *παππιας ; αξ, λιθαξ ; ινης, ἐλαφινης ; ιλος, ναυτιλος ; υλος, ἐρωτυλος ; ιχνοί, χυλιχνος ; ισκος, νεανισκος ; ιων, μαριων*.

II. Feminines in *ας*, *χοιρας ; ις, κρηις ; ιγξ, λαιγξ ; υλη, βομβυλη ; αχνη, πιθαχνη ; ιχνη, πολιχνη ; ισκη, παιδισκή*.

III. Neuters in *ιον*, *ερεθιον ; αιον, γυναιιον ; ειον, ἀγγειον ; διον, γηδιον ; ιδιον, γαμειδιον ; υλλιον, κρευλλιον ; ακνιον, πιθακνιον ; αριον, ἐναριον ; ασιον, κορεσιον ; αφιον, χορεαφιον*.

One Primitive has sometimes a Variety of Diminutives ; as, from *κορη* is derived *κορισκη, κορασιον, κοριον, κοριδιον*.

One Diminutive sometimes generates another ; as, from *πολιχνη* comes *πολιχνιον*.

### POSSESSIVES

End in *ιως*, as, *ἀνθρωπιος ; εος, Ἐκτορεος ; ιος, ἔρωνιος ; κος, μεσικος ; νος, ἀνθρωπινος ; ος, πατρως ; ωδης, λιθαδης*.

\* The Ionics form their Patronymics in *ιων* ; as, for *Κρονιδης, Κρονιων*. The Æolics in *αδιος* ; as, for *Τῆραδης, Τῆραδιος*.



## VERBALS

are generally formed by casting off the Augment of their Primitives and changing the Termination

in the *First Person* of the Perfect Passive

into	{	μα,	as	γραμμα,	}	from	γεγραμμαι.
		μη,	—	γραμμη,			
		μος,	—	δεσμος,			— δεδεσμαι.
		μων,	—	νοημων,			— γενομαι.

in the *Second Person* of the Perfect Passive.

into	{	ι,	as	δοκιμασια	}	from	δεδοκιμασαι.
		ις,	—	ποιησις			
		ασις,	—	θαυμασιος			— τεθαυμασαι.
		ιμος,	—	χρησιμος,			— κεχρησαι.

in the *Third Person* of the Perfect Passive.

Masc.

into	{	της,	as	χαρακτης	}	from	κηχαρακται.
		της,	—	ποιητης			
		τικος,	—	κριτικος			— κηκριται.
		τος,	—	ακυστος			— ηκυσται.
		τωρ,	—	κοσμητωρ			— κηκοσμηται.

Femin.

into	{	τις,	as	πισις	}	from	πειπησαι.
		τρα,	—	αρχητρα			
		τρις,	—	αρχητρις			
		τους,	—	αρχητους			— αρχηται.

Neut.

into	{	τηριον,	as	ποτηριον	}	from	πεπόται.
		τρον,	—	διδακτρον			
		τιος, τα, ιον,	—	γραπτιος			— γεγραπται,

in the *First Person* of the Perfect Middle.

into	{	εως,	as	τορως,	}	from	τετορκα.
		η,	—	επισολη,			
		ιον,	—	λογιον,			— λελολα.
		ος,	—	τορος,			— τετονω.

A few are formed from other Tenses ; as,

λευκος, from the Present λευσσω ;

ταραχη, from the Perfect τεταραχα ;

θηκη, from the First Aorist ἔθηκα ;

φυγη, from the Second Aorist ἐφυγον.

## VERBS DEFECTIVE,

which have only the Present and Imperfect Tenses among which are a few Anomals, viz. such as borrow their Tenses of other Verbs, in the alphabetical Order of their Terminations.

## Verbs in ω Pure.

αω	{	Desideratives,	as	σφατθῆναιω.
		Inceptives,		κελαίνωω.
		Derivatives Poetic	{	ιτθανάω from ἰσθῆναιω.
		from other Verbs, or from a Verbal Noun,		
				ἱερχάω — ἱερχοίω.
αω & ωω	{	Derivatives formed by inserting ν,*	{	πέρναω — πέραω.
			{	οἰχνεάω — οἰχάω.
αω or ωω	{	———— from αἶω.	{	σάω — σαῶω.
			{	σάω — σαῶω.
αω		Poly syllables,		δεικνύω, ῥηγνύω, σθηνύω.
αω		Derivatives Poetic,		κεδάω, — κεδάω.
αω		Desideratives formed from Futures,†	{	γαμψάω, — γαμψάω.
			{	ὀψάω, — ὀψάω.
αω		All Verbs,		ἀλνύω, ἀγνύω, ἀπνύω†

## Verbs in ω Impure.

βω	preceded by ε,	σεβω. §
βω	} preceded by a Liq.	{ σιλβω, ῥεμβω, φρεβω.
δω		{ μελδω, σπενδω, περδω.
γω	Derivatives from Pret. Perf. Midd.	{ κεκληγω, from κεκληγῶ.
σγω,		{ — Poetic formed by assuming σ, { μισγω, — — μιγα.

Many of these Verbs change ε into ι; as, κέρω, κίρνω; σκεδῶ, σκιδνάω.

Not so Poetic Verbs in αω from others in ω of the same Signification;

as, ῥέω, νείκω, τέλειω.

ῥέτωσσι occurs in the Future, the Subjunctive Vowel being cast away.

ἑσέβην occurs in Sophocles for ἑσέφην.

|| But κεκράγω from κεκραγῶ has a First Aorist, ἐκεράξα.

εἶω*	{ Derivatives from Contracts of the same Signification,	αἰτιζω	from	αἰτεω.
		πολεμιζω	—	πολεμειω.
αθω	{ Derivatives Poetic from Present Tenses.	ἀμυναθω	—	ἀμυνω.
εθω		φλεγεθω	—	φλεγω.
υθω		μινυθω	—	μινυω.
σθω		βίβασθω	—	βίβασζω.
χθω	{ Derivatives from Perfect Tenses,	ἔρεχθω	—	ἔρεικω.
κω		ὀλεκω	—	ὀλεκα.
ατκω	{ ———— from First Futures.	ἐρυκακω	—	ἔρυκα.
ετκω		γηρασκω†	—	γηρασω.
ητκω		ἄρεσκω	—	ἄρεσω.
ωτκω		ἀλδησκω	—	ἀλδησω.
ιτκω		βρωτκω	—	βρωσω.
υτκω		εὔρισκω	—	εὔρητω.
οτκω		μεθυσκω	—	μεθυσω.
	{ ———— from a Pref. Tense.	βοτκω	—	βοω.
λω	{ Contracts made Barytons by the Attic Dialect,	αὐλω	—	αὐλειω.
		Other Verbs in λω Pure ; as, θελω, κελω, μελω, πελω, βελομαι.		
βλω	{ Derivatives from Verbs in λω Pure,	μεμβλομαι	from	μελομαι.
κλω		κεκλομαι	—	κελομαι.
φλω	{ Poly syllables ; as,	ὀφλω	—	ὀφειλειω.
ιλλω		δενδιλλω.		
υλλω	Derivatives,	βδυλλω	from	βδεω.
τρω	All Verbs ; as,	τιτρω,	&c.	
ανω	{ Derivatives from Verbs in αω or εω,	φθανω	from	φθαω.
&		αἰδανω	—	αἰδεω.
αινω		βαινω	—	βαιω.
		ὀλισθαίνω	—	ὀλισθεω.
ενω, ας, ενω, πενω.	{ Derivative Poly-syllables,	φαεινω	from	φαω.
εινω		ἄλεινω	—	ἄλειω.
ινω	{ Several Verbs,	τινω,	&c.	
υνω		ιθύνω,	&c.	

\* Also some in αζω ; as, ἀγαπαζω,

† Many of these Verbs have a Reduplication ; as, διδρασκω, τιρασκω, μιμνήσκω, πίπτεσκω, βιβάζωσκω, τιτρώσκω.

γενω	Derivatives, several of which change the Vowel,	γίγνομαι from γενομαι.
κνω		δακνω ——— δηκω.
μνω		μιμνω ——— μενω.
πνω		πιτνω } ——— πετω.
φνω		πιτνω } ——— πετω.
αξω	Futures converted into Pref. Tenses,	αξω Fut of ἀγω.
ιξω		ιξω Fut of ἰκω.
ειξω	Contracts made Barytons by the Attic Dialect,	αλειξω from αλειξεω.
ειξω		
σπω	Poetic Verbs,	ἔσπω, ἐσπω, ἐνισπω.
αιρω	Derivatives,	κεραιρω from κεραιω.
γρω	Syncopated Verbs,	ἀγρομαι ——— ἀγειρομαι.
σω		ἐγρομαι ——— ἐγειρομαι.
σσω	Futures made Present,	οἶσω, ὀρσω, τερσω, βησω, δυσω.
	Poetic Verbs,	παιφασσω, ἀγνωσσω.
κτω	Derivatives,	τικτω from τεκω.
πτω		πιπτω ——— πετω.
σχω		ἴσχω ——— ἔχω.
ψω	Contracts made Barytons by the Attics,	ἔψω ——— ἔχσω.

To these may be added Verbs, whose Reduplication terminates in a Liquid ; as, βαμβαινω, παμφαινω, κερκαίρω, γεργαίρω, μαρμαίρω, μυρμυρω.

Verbs Defective distributed into their general Classes :

ικω	Inceptives or Imitatives.
ειω	
αιω	Desideratives.
ογω	
αθω	formed from Futures.
εθω	
οθω	Derivatives Poetic.
χθω	
αιρω	Derivatives changing the preceding Vowel, and assuming v.
ιαιω	
υαιω	



οω	}	Derivatives from ωζω.
ορ		
ωω	}	Pref. and Fut. Tenses.
εωω		
γω	}	Perfect Tenses.
κω		
βλω	}	Verbs in λω Pure.
κλω		
φλω	}	Derivatives from Contracts of the same Signification.
ιζω		
ανω	}	Verbs in αω, ιω.
αενω		
ενω	}	Poly syllable.
γγω		
κνω	}	Most of which change the preceding Vowel.
μωω		
τνω	}	
φνω		
κτω	}	
πτω		
σχω	}	Futures made Present Tenses.
ξω		
σω	}	
λω		
ξω	}	Barytons from Contracts.
ψω		
λλω	}	Poly syllables.
ενω		
υνω	}	Many Verbs.
υνω		
σπω	}	Poetic Verbs.
στω		
χω	}	Syncopated Verbs.
τω		
νω	}	All Verbs.
νω		

Also Verbs in μι whose Primitives are in Use ; as,

αἰνῆμι	from	αἶνεω.
διζῆμι	—	δίζω.
κίρνημι	—	κίρναω.
κίχημι	—	κίχω, &c.

And such as reduplicate the initial letters ; as,

ἀπαχῆμι, ἀλαλυκτῆμαι, ἀλαλημι.

There are some which have only the Present Tense ; as, *βεομαι*, *βνομαι* or *βνομαι*, *νεομαι*, *νευμαι* ; which by Enallage are used as Futures ; also *γεμω*, *κυω*.

Some have only one Tense in the Infinitive ; as the Poetic Verbs.

*φορηναι*, 1st Aor. Act. from *φορξινω* for *φορξω* ;  
*αρημεναι*, 2d Aor. Act. Doric from. *αρημι*.

Some have but one Person ; as,

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.
<i>δειδιθι</i> ,	<i>δειδιτε</i> .	<i>φρες</i> .
<i>κλυθι</i> ,	<i>κλυτε</i> , or	<i>σχες</i> .
<i>κεκλυθι</i> ,	<i>κεκλυτε</i> ,	<i>προςχες</i> .
<i>πιθι</i> ,	—————	

Most Verbs in *αινω*, want the Future, and are found chiefly in the First Aorist ; as,

<i>διδινω</i>	1st Aor.	<i>ιδινηα</i> .
<i>δυσχεραινω</i>	—————	<i>ιδυσχερηνα</i> .
<i>ικινω</i>	—————	<i>ινηα</i> .
<i>εαινομαι</i>	—————	<i>ικνηθην</i> , &c.

*φαινω* alone is complete in its Tenses.

Verbs in *δω* Pure, and most Poly syllables in *ζω*, *υνω*, *ωω*, *ευω*, generally want the Perfect ; but *γομιζω*, *μολυνω*, *κωλυω*, *κωλευω*, and a few others, are complete.

## ANOMALS.

In the following Table the Anomals, with their Proper Tenses placed beneath them, occupy the first Column on the left Hand ; in the other Column are the borrowed Tenses under the obsolete Verbs to which they respectively belong ; which Verbs are placed opposite the Anomals of the same Signification, in the same Line.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

α.

*αιαμυχ*

————— *αγαουαι αγαζομαι*.

MIDDLE.

*αγασσομαι*, 1st F.

*αγαταμην*, 1st A.

PASSIVE.

*αγατθην*, 1st A.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses

ἀγνῶ  
ἀγνῶμαι

— ἀγα.

ACTIVE.

ἄξα, 1st F. ἔαξα

ἤξα, 1st A. ἔαξα

ἤχα,\* P. ἔαχα

ἤγον, 2d A. ἔαγον

MIDDLE.

ἤγα, P. ἔαγα

PASSIVE.

ἤλην, 2d A. ἔαγην

Attic.

Hence the Com-  
pounds

κατεαξα.

κατεαγα.

ἴδω  
ἴδαναι

— ἴδεω.

ACTIVE.

ἴδεκα, P. ἴδηκα, Ion.

ἴδον, 2d A. ἔαδον. Attic.

MIDDLE.

ἴδα, P. ἔαδα Attic.

ἔαδα, Poetic.

εἶρω

— ἔλω.

-ησω, 1st F.

εἶλον, 2d A.

-ηκα, P.

ἔμῳ, 2d F.

&c.

MIDDLE.

PASSIVE.

εἶλαμην, 1st A.

ἤρημαι, P.

εἶλομην, 2d A.

ἤρεθην, 1st A. †

ἔλθμαι, 2d F.

αἰσθαγομαι.

— αἰσθεομαι.

αἰσθησομαι, 1st F.

ἤσθεμεν, 2d A.

αἰλδαινω  
αἰλδησκω

— αἰλδω.

\* Ἀγηχα and ἄγνοχα, the two Attic Perfects, and ἀγνοχα, the Boeotic 3; also ἡγαγον, by Metathesis, for ἀγηγον, the Attic 2d Aorist, all belong to ἀγῶ, when it signifies to lead; as does the Participle ἀγαγας, derived by Busby from ἀγαγμαι obsolete.

† The Ionic Privation of the Accent often occurs in this Verb, particularly in its Compounds; as αἰρηκας for ἡρηκας; whence in the Compound ἀναρρησικας for ἀρησικας, the ρ inserted to prevent the Elision of the Vowel in ἀνα. The Reduplication of the initial Letters dropping, makes the Pluperfect ἀρρησμεν for ἡρημεν.

## Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ἀλφάνω	}	—	αλφεω.
ἀλφαινώ		—	ήλφον, 2d A.
ἀλφαίω			
ἀλλεεινώ		—	άλλεω.
ἀλλινδεώ		—	άλλιω.
		—	άλλισω, 1st F.
ἀλλεζώ		—	άλλεξεω.
			άλλεξησω, 1st F.
			άλλεζαι, 1st A. Inf.
			MIDDLE.
			άλλεξασθαι, 1st A. Inf.
			άλλεξαμενος, Part.
άλλισκω		—	άλλω — άλλωμι.
			άλλωσω, 1st F. έαλων, 2d A. Attic.
			έαλωσα, 1st A. } MIDDLE.
			έαλωκα, P. } Att. ήλομην, 2d A.
άμαρτανω		—	άμαρτεω — άμβροτεω.
			άμαρτησω, 1st F.
			ήμαρτον, 2 A. ήμβροτον, 2d A.
άμβλισκω	}		
άμβλυσκω		—	άμβλω.
άμβλυσκάνω			άμβλωσω, 1st F.
άμβλωσκώ			
άμχιεννω	}		
άμφιεννυμι		—	άμφιεω.
άμφισκω			άμφιεσω, 1st F.
			PASSIVE.
			ήμφιεσμαι } P.
			ήμφιειμαι }
άνοιγω. See οίγω.			
άνωγω		—	άνωγημι.
άνωξω, 1st F.			ήνωγεῖν, Imp.*
			άνωχθι } Pref.
MIDDLE.			άνωχθω } Imp.†
άνωγα, P. Ion.			άνωχθε }

\* See Grammar, p. 63.

† By Syncope for άνωγεθι, άνωγετω, 1st and 3d Sing. άνωγετε, 2d Plural.



## Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ἀρεσκω — ἀρεω.

ἀρεσα, 1st F.

αὐξάνω }  
αὐξω } αὐξω.

ἰχθόμαι — ἰχθεομαι.

ἰχθησομαι }  
ἰχθεσομαι } 1st F.

β.

βαίνω — βαω — βίβαω — βίβαζω — βίβημι.

βητω, 1 F. βιβῶν, Part. βίβασω, 1 F. — βίβην, 2 A.

βίβηκα, P.

βίβασαι, 1 A. Inf. βίβας, Pr. Part.

MIDDLE.

βίβασας, 1 A. Part.

βησομαι, 1st F.

βίβησάμην, 1st A.

βίβαα,\* P. Ion.

βίβας

βίβας, Ion. } Part.

βαλλω { βαλλεω } βολεω — βλεω† — βλημι.

έβαλον, 2d A.

MIDDLE.

MIDDLE.

βαλῶ, 2d F.

βέβολα, P.

βλησω, 1st F.

βλειμην, 2d A.

MIDDLE. βαλλησω }  
βαλησω } 1st F.

βέβληκα, P.

Opt.

έβαλομην, 2d A.

βιβρωσκω } βρω — βρωμι.

βρωσκω } βρωσω, 1st F.

έβραν, 2d A.

βιωσκω — βιω — βιωμι.

βιωτώ, 1st F.

†βιωναι, 2d A. Inf.

βλαστανω βλασει.

βοσκω — βοσκει — βοω.

βοσκητω, 1st F.

βοσω }  
βωσω } 1st F.

βλωσκω βλω — βλωμι.

βλωσω, 1st F.

έβλων, 2d A.

βηλομαι βηλομαι

\* βέβασαν, Pl. Perf. Mid. for έβέβαισαν, Ion. and by Syncope.

† The Participle βλεις is by Syncope for βληθεις, 1st A. or βαλεις 2d A. Passive. βληται is read for βέβληται, Ion. ε inserted.

‡ See Grammar, Note, page 65.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

γ.

γαμew — γαμew.  
 regular, except 1st A. ἐγμew, 1st A.  
MIDDLE.  
ἐγμewμεν, 1st A.

γνecαcκw — γνecαw — γνecημew.  
 γνecαcκw, 1st F. γνecανew, Inf.  
ἐγνecαcα } 1st A. γνecας, \* Part.  
 By Syn. ἐγνecα

γνecομew } — { γνecομew or } — γνecομew — γνecνecαομew.  
 γνecομew } γνecνecομew, 1st F. γνecνecνecομew, &c.  
ἐγνecνecαμew, 1st A. ἐγνecνecαμew, 1st A.  
ἐγνecνecομew, 2d A. PASSIVE.  
 γνecγewα, P. γνecγewημew, P.  
 γνecγewαα. P. Ion.  
from γαw.

γνecνecαcκw } — γνecw — γνecμew.  
 γνecνecαcκw } γνecw, 1st F. ἐγνecw, 2d A.  
MIDDLE.

γνecγewνecα  
 by Metath.  
 for γνecγewνecα  
 γνecγewνecαα, Part. } P.

διαγνecνecαw is found in  
 Aristophanes.

δ.

δew† — δewζomew† — δewζw.  
 δew, 1st F. δewξw, 1st F.  
εδewξα, 1st A.

MIDDLE.

MIDDLE.

δewcομew, 1st F. δewcομew, 1st F.

PASSIVE.

PASSIVE.

PASSIVE.

δewδewcμew, P. δewδewcμew, P. δewδewcμew, P.

\* γνecας is also read.

† To divide.

‡ δewζomew is itself in Use.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

δαῖω*	—	δαῖω.	
δαῖσω, 1st F.		δαῖσω, 1st F.	
ἐδαῖσα, 1st A.		ἐδαῖσα, 1st A.	
ἐδαῖον, 2d A.		ἐδαῖα, P.	
PASSIVE.		PASSIVE.	
ἐδαῖν, 2d A.		ἐδαῖμαι, P.	
MIDDLE.		MIDDLE.	
ἐδαῖ		ἐδαῖ, P. Ion.	
Attic for } P.			
ἐδαῖα			
δαῖμαι, 2d A. Subj.			
δαῖνω	—	δαῖνω.	
δαῖνω	}	δαῖνω	— δαῖνω, by Sync.
δαῖνυμι		ἐδαῖον, † 2d A.	ἐδαῖα, P.
		PASSIVE	
δαῖνω, 1st F.		ἐδαῖν, 2d A.	
δαῖνω	—	δαῖνω.	
		ἐδαῖν	} 2d A.
		Poet & by Metath.	
		ἐδαῖν	
δαῖν	—	δαῖν	— δαῖνι.
δαῖσω		ἐδαῖν, 2d A.	δαῖνι
δαῖν		MIDDLE.	δαῖνι, Poet.
		δαῖν, P.	} Imperat.
		δαῖναι, P. Inf.	
		δαῖν, P. Part.	
MIDDLE.			
δαῖναι†			
δαῖνω	}	δαῖνω.	
δαῖνυμι			
δαῖν	—	δαῖν	— δαῖν, Poet.
δαῖναι, Poet.		δαῖν, 1st F.	δαῖν, 1st A.
		ἐδαῖν, 1st A.	MIDDLE.
		δαῖν, P.	δαῖναι, 1st F.
		PASSIVE.	
		ἐδαῖν, 1st A.	
δαῖν	—	δαῖν	— δαῖν.

\* To learn.

† Some derive this from δαῖν.

‡ For δαῖν, that δ might not come three Times in Succession.

## Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ἰδρασκω

ἰδραω — δραω\* — δραμι.

ἰδρασω, 1st F. δρασω†, 1st F. ἰδρην, 2d A.

ἰδρασα‡, 1st A. ἰδραν§, Der.

δοκεω — δοκω.

δοκησω, 1st F. δοξω. 1st F.

&amp;c. all Poet. &amp;c.

δυναμαι — δυναομαι — δυναζομαι.

ἰδυναμην, Imp. δυνασομαι, 1st F. PASSIVE.

ἰδυνασθην, 1st A.

ε.

ἰδω — ἑδω.

ἦκα

ἰδηκα, Att.

ἰδηθεκα, ||

by Epenth

ἦδεκα, P.

PASSIVE.

ἰδηδεσμαι, P. Attic.

ἦδεσθην, 1st A.

PASSIVE.

ἰδηδομαι, P.

MIDDLE.

ἦδα

ἑδηδα

} P.

ἰδομαι for ἰδῶμαι, 2d F.

ἰθελω

ἰθελω.

ἰδω ¶

ἰδω —

ἰδημι.

ἰσω, 1st F.

ἰδησω, 1st F.

ἰδειην, Opt.

ἰδον

ἰδηκα

ἰδον

} 2d A.

ἰδα, Sync.

} P.

MIDDLE.

ἰδηκειν.

ἰσομαι

ἰδειν, Sync.

} Plup.

ἰσομαι

ἦδειν, Att.

ἰσαμην

ἰδεναι, Inf.

ἑισαμην, Att.

ἰδως. Part.

} from ἰδα.

MIDDLE.

οἶδα, P. 2d Sing. οἶδασθα, and οἶσθα.

\* For the Compound Optat. ἀποδρασι Aristotle has used the Attic ἀποδραω. See Dialects.

† ἰδρην and δρην, Ion.

‡ By Syncope ἰδρα.

§ ἰδραν also in the 3d Plural, by Sync. for ἰδρασαν. See Reference (xx.)

|| Eustathius derives it from ἰδω, ἦδεκα, Att. ἰδηθεκα.

¶ Though the Present ἰδω signifies both to see and know, its other proper Tenses have the former Sense, and those which it borrows from ἑδω, the latter.



Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

εἰργνω }  
εἰργνυμι }

εἰργω.

εἶρω  
εἶρᾶ, 1st F.

εἶρω ————— εἶρομαι.

εἶρησῶ, 1st F. MIDDLE.

εἶρηκα, P. ἤραμην, 1st A.

PASSIVE ἤρομην, 2d A.

εἶρημαι, P.

εἶρησομαι, Paul. P. F.

MIDDLE.

εἶρησαμην, 1st A.

εἶρομην, 2d A.

ἐλαυνω

ἐλαω.

PASSIVE.

ἤλαμαι

Att. ἐλήλαμαι } P.

ἤλασμαι

ἤλασθην } 1st A.

ἤλασθην

ἐννυω }  
ἐννυμι }

ἐνω.

εἶκα, P.

PASSIVE.

εἶμαι, P.

Poetic Compounds, ἐνεπῶ ἐνεσπῶ ;

ἐνιπτῶ, ἐνισπῶ,

εἴπω

εἴπα, 1st A.

εἶπον, 2d A.

ἐρῶ

ἐρῶ.

ἐρῶσῶ, 2st F.

&c.

MIDDLE.

ἐρῶμαι,

ἐρχομαι

ἐλευθῶ.

ἤλυθον, 2d A. Sync. ἤλθον.

MIDDLE.

ἐλευσομαι, 1st F.

ἤλευθα, ἐληλυθα, Attic. P.

ἐριδανω

ἐριδεω.

ἐριδῶσῶ, 1st F.

ἐριδῶ, 2d F.

ἐρυγγανω

ἐρευγω.

ἐρευξῶ, 1st F.

ἤρυγον, 2d A.

## Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ἐρῦθαινω	—— ἐρῦθεω.
ἐρῦθανῶ, 1st F.	ἐρῦθησω, 1st F.
ἐρῦθηνα, 1st A.	ἐρῦθηκα, P.
ἐρῦθνας, Part.	
ἐσθίω	—— ἴδω, which see.
εὐρίσκω	—— εὐρίξω.
	εὐρίσκον, 2d A.
	MIDDLE.
	εὐρίσταμην, εὐρίξαμην Sync.
	εὐρίσκομαι, 2d A.
ἐχθαρομαι } ἐχθομαι }	—— ἐχθεομαι.
ἐχω	—— σχῶ, ——— σχῆμι.
ἐξω	—— σχήσω, 1st F.
	ἐσχῆκα, P.
	ἐσχον, 2d A.
	σχῆ, 2d A. Imper. σχῆς, 2d A. Imper.

ζ.

ζαω	—— ζῆμι.
ζήσω, 1st F.	ζήην, Imp.
ζήσῃ, 1st A.	ζήθι, Imper. Æol.*
ζήκα, P.	ζάειν, Optat.
ζῆ, Imper. D.	
ζῆν, Inf. D.	
ζῶν, Poten. Pr. Attic	ζῶμι contracted from ζῶοιμι.
ζῶν, Part.	
ζεννῶ } ζεννῶμι }	—— ζῶω.
ζευγνύμι } ζευγνῶ }	—— ζευγάω.
	ἐζυγον, 2d A.
ζωννῶ } ζωννῶμι }	—— ζῶω.

η.

ἡβασκῶ	—— ἡβᾶω.
	ἡβήσω, 1st F.

\* See Grammar, page 64, Note 1st.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

θ.

θελω ——— θελω.

θηγανω ——— θηγω.

θησχω ——— θησκω ——— τεθνησκω ——— θανεω ——— θναω ——— ——— τεθνηκει.

θηξω, 1 F. τεθνηξω, 1 F. ἐθανον, 2 A. θησχω } 1 F. ἐθην, 2 A.  
MIDDLE. τεθνησχω } τεθναθι, Imp.  
ἐθανομην, 2 A. τεθνηκα, P. τεθναιην, Opt.  
θανῶμαι, 2 F. τεθνεικα, \* Bæot. τεθναι, Part.

MIDDLE. MIDDLE. ACTIVE.  
θηξομαι, 1 F. — τεθνηξομαι, 1 F. — θησσομαι & } 1 F. θνας, 2 A.  
τεθνησσομαι } Part.  
τεθναα, Ion. P.  
τεθναεναι &  
τεθνααι.  
τεθναως, Part.

θρωσχω ——— θορσεω.

ι.

ιδρυω ——— ιδρυω.

ιδρυνθην, 1st. A.

ιζανω ——— ιζεω ——— ιζω.

ιζησω, 1st F. ισω, 1st F.

ιθυνω ——— ιθυω.

ιθυσω, 1st F.

ικνεσμαι ——— ικ.

ιλασκομαι ——— ὀλασμαι ——— ιλημι.

ιλασμαι, 1st F. ιλαθι and } Imper.  
PASSIVE. ιληθι  
ιλασμαι, P.

ιπτημι ——— πτασμαι.

Regular

ἐπτομην, 2d A. Ind.  
πτεσθαι, 2d A. Inf.  
πτομενος, 2d A. Part.

ισχω — }  
ισχημι } ——— ἔχω, which see.

\* From τεθνεικα comes the Active Participle τεθνεικας, and the Middle Part. τεθνεως, dropping ι, for which the Poets use τεθνηως.

## Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

κ.

καθίσανω	_____	καθίσσω.
καίω	_____	καύω.
		καυσθω, 1st F.
		ἐκαυστα
		ἐκα, Poet
		κεκαυκα, P.
		} 1st A.
κικλησκω	_____	καλέω.
		κεκλήκα
		PASSIVE
		κεκλήμαι
		ἐκλήθην
		} by Syncope for
		{ κεκαλήκα, } P.
		{ κεκαλήμαι, } 1st A.
		{ ἐκαλήθην, 1st A.
καίμην	_____	καίμην.
Regular		κεκρήκα, Sync. for κεκαίμην, P.
κεκοίμαι	_____	κεκοίμαι.
κεραίνω	}	_____
κεραίνυμι		
κίρσσω		_____
κέρδαίνω	_____	κέρδαίνω.
κινύμι	_____	κινύμι.
κίχαιω	_____	κίχαιω.
κλαίω	_____	κλαύω.
		κλαυσθω, 1st F.
		κεκλαυκα, P.
κλυω	_____	κλυμι.
ἐκλυον, 2d A.		κλυθι, Imper.
κορηνύω	}	_____
κορηνύμι		
κορηνύω		_____
κραίνω	_____	κραίανω.
κραίνω, 1st F.		κραίανω, 1st F.
ἐκρηνα, 1st A.		ἐκρηνα, 1st A.
		ἐκρηνα, Att. κρηνον, Imper.
		PASSIVE.
		κεκραίμαι, P.
		ἐκκρανέν, 1st A.



Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

κρεμαμαι  
κρεμαννω  
κρεμαννυμι

κρεμαω.

MIDDLE.

κρεμασμαι, 1st F.

κτεινω  
κτιννω  
κτεινω, 1st F.

ἐκτασ and  
ἐκτασ

P.

PASSIVE.

ἐκταμαι and  
ἐκτασμαι  
ἐκτασμενος, P. Part.

P.

κτιννω ————— κτασ.

ἐκτην, 2d A.

κτιτω, 1st F

κτας, 2d A. Part.

MIDDLE.

κταμενος, 2d A. Part.

κυλινδω

κυλινδω ————— κυλιω,

κυλινδησω, 1st F. κυλισω, 1st F.

λ.

λαγχανω

λαχω ————— λαγχω.

εἰληχα, P. Att. MIDDLE.

εἰλαχον, 2d A. λαλογχα.\*

λαμβανω

ληβω.

εἰληφα, P. Attic.

εἰλαβον, 2d A.

MIDDLE.

ληφσμαι, 1st F.

λανθανω

ληθω.

λησω, 1st F.

εἰλαβον, 2d A.

MIDDLE.

λεληθα, P.

PASSIVE.

λελησμαι.

λειπανω

λειπω.

λυσσαινω

λυσσaw.

\* According to some it is Attic from λαχω, inserting ν, as is also  
λεπονθα, from πηθω

## Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

μ.

μαιομαι	_____	μαω.
μαινομαι	_____	μανεομαι.
Regular.		
μανθανω	_____	μαθεω.
μαχομαι	_____	μαχεομαι.
μελλω	_____	μελλεω.
μελω	_____	μελεω.
μελομαι	_____	μελεομαι.
μενω.	_____	μενεω.

Regular.

μιγνυω	}	_____	μιγω.
μιγνυμι			
μιμησκα		_____	μιναα.
μοργνυω	}	_____	μοργω.
μοργνυμι			

ν.

νεμω	_____	νεμεω.
Regular.		

ο.

οζω	_____	οζειω.
οσω, 1st F.		οζησω and } 1st F.
MIDDLE.		οζεισω

οδα.

οδωδα, Att.

οδωδα, by Metath.

οιγνυω	}	_____	οιγω.*
οιγνυμι			
			οιξω, 1st F.
			οιξα, 1st A.
			MIDDLE.
			οιγα, P, Att.

The Compound *ανοιγω* has the Augment in the Beginning or Middle, or in both places ; as,

*ανεωργον.**ηνωργον.**ηνεωργον.*

οιδανω	}	_____	οιδω.
οιδανω			
οιδισκω			

\* *οιγω* is itself in Use.

## Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

οἶμαι }  
οἶμαι }

— οἶσομαι.

## PASSIVE.

ᾠμαι, P.

οἶκτειρω

— οἶκτειρω.

ᾠκτειρα, 1st A.

ᾠκτειρησα, 1st. A.

οἶχομαι

— οἶχσομαι.

ὀλισθανω

— ὀλισθεω.

ὀλλυω

— ὀλεω.

ὀλλυμι

ᾠλον, 2d A.

ὀμνυω

— ὀμσω.

ὀμνυμι

MIDDLE.

ὀμῶμαι, 2d F.

ὀνημι

— ὀναω.

ὀνιμι

MIDDLE.

ὀνιναις

} Part.

ὀνησομαι, 1st F.

ὀνινεις

ᾠνησαμεν, 1st.

## PASSIVE.

ὀναμαι\*

ὀνημαι

} Pref.

ὀνιναμαι

ὀπτανω

— ὀπτομαι.

ὀπτανομαι

ὀσφραϊνω.

— ὀσφραομαι.

ἔταω

— ἔτημι.

ἔταζω

ἔταναι, Inf.

## PASSIVE.

ἔταμενος, Part.

ὀφειλω

— ὀφελω.

ᾠφελον, † 2d A.

\* ᾠναμην, which frequently occurs in the Greek Writers, stands both for the Imperfect Passive and Middle of ὀναμαι, and for the 1st Aorist Middle of ὀναομαι, by Syncope for ᾠνησαμην.

† Used adverbially in all Persons and Numbers, either alone or with the Adverbs εἰ, εἴθε, αἰθε, and ᾠς.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ὄφλω  
ὄφλανω } ——— ὄφλεω.  
ὄφλισκανω }

π.

παομαι.  
πεπαμαι } P. of the same Signification with the Present.  
πεπαυμαι }

πανθανω } ——— πηθω ——— παθεω ——— πονεω  
πασχω } MIDDLE. ἔπαθον, 2d A. MIDDLE.  
πησομαι } 1st F. πεπονθα,\* P.  
πεισομαι } for πεπονθα  
by Pleonasm.

πεσσω } ——— πεπτω.  
πεττω }

πεταννυω } — { πεταω.  
πεταννυμι } — { πεταζω.

PASSIVE.

πεπεταμαι  
πεπετασμαι  
πεπταμαι, Sync. } P.

περδω ——— περδεω.

πετομαι } ——— πεταομαι — { ποταομαι.  
πεταμαι } ——— παταομαι.  
ποτεομαι.

πηγνυω } ——— πηγω.  
πηγνυμι }

πιμπλανω } — { πλαω.  
πιμπλημι } — { πιπλαω.  
τιπλημι }

\* Messrs. Le Port Royal make λελογχα, πεπονθα, and διαβεβολα, the regular P. M. of λαγχανω, πανθανω, and διαβαλλω, changing α into ο, but without sufficient Authority.



Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

πίνω	}	———	πῶω	———	πῶμι	———	πῶ	———	πῖμι.
πινίζω		———	πῶσω, 1st F.	———	πῶθι, 2d A.	———	ἐπιον, 2d A.	———	πῖθι, Imp.
πινίσκω		———	πιπῶκα, P.	MIDDLE.					
			PASSIVE.						
			πιπῶμαι and	}	P.		πιῶμαι†	}	2d F.
			πιπομαι*				πιῶμαι		
			ἐποθην, 1st A.				ἐπιομην, 2d A.		

πιπρασκω	————	πρω.
πιπτω	————	πέτω ————— πτω.
		ἔπεσα, 1st A. πτωσω, 1st F.
		ἔπεσον, 2d A. πέπτωκα, P.
		MIDDLE.
		πιεῶμαι, 2d F.

πιφασκω	}	—	φαω.
πιφασκω			
πιφρασκω			
πλεω	—	πλευω.	
		πλευσω, 1st F.	
πνεω	—	πνευω.	
		πνευσω, 1st F.	

πριαμαι.		
ἐπριαμην, Imper.		
πληγνυω	} ———	πλησσω.
πληγνυμι		
πταρνυμαι	————	πταιρω.
πυνθαγομαι	————	πευθομαι.

ῥεζω	———	ῥεγω.	}	P.
ῥεζω, 1st F.		ῥεζω, 1st F.		
ῥῥεξα, 1st A.		MIDDLE.		
MIDDLE.		ῥοργα,	}	P.
ῥῥοργα, P.		ῥοργα, by Metath.		
PASSIVE.		ῥοργαν, Plup.		
ῥεχθεis, 1st A. Part.				

\* According to the Analogy of those Verbs in ω Pure, from which Verbs in μι are formed, as they always shorten the Penultima of the Perfect Passive, except in τεθυμαι; so that πεπομαι is on this Account more regular than πεπωμαι.

† By Enallage; πιῶμαι occurs but seldom.

## Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ῥεω ——— ῥεω ——— ῥυεω ——— ῥυημι.  
 ῥευσω, 1st F. ῥυησω, 1st F. ῥεῖν, 2d A.  
 ῥέρεσκα, 1st A. ῥέρυσα, 1st A. ῥυεαι, Infin.  
 ῥυεις, Part.

ῥηγνυω } ——— ῥητσω.  
 ῥηγνυμι } ῥέρωγω, P. M. Attic for ῥέρηγα.  
 ῥυισκω ——— ῥεω.  
 ῥωννυω } ——— ῥωω.  
 ῥωννυμι }

σ.

σβεννυω } ——— σβιω ——— σβημι.  
 σβεννυμι } σβησω & } 1st F. ἑσβην, 2d A.  
 τβισω

σκειδαννυω } ——— σκειδαν.  
 σκειδαννυμι }  
 σκιδνημι }

σπενδω ——— σπειδω.

σερισκω ——— σερεω.

σορεννυω } ——— σορεω.  
 σορεννυμι }  
 σορνυμι }

σρωννυω } ——— σρωω.  
 σρωννυμι }

τ.

ταζω } ——— τεινω.

τανυω } ——— τανω.

τανυσω, 1st F.

τικτω ——— τεκω.

τινω } ——— τιω.

τιννυω } ———

τιννυμι } ———

τιτραω } ——— τραω.

τιτρεινω } ——— τρησω, 1st F.

τιτρωσκω ——— τρωω.

Anomals

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

τρέχω	—	{ δρέμω. δραμίζω.
δρέξω, 1st F.		ἰδραμον, 2d A.
ἰδρέξα, 1st A.		διδραμηνκα, P.
		MIDDLE.
		δεδροσα.
τρώω	—	φαγώ.
ἔτραγον, 2d A.	—	ἔφαγον, 2d A.
MIDDLE.		MIDDLE.
τρώομαι, 1st F.		φαγομαι, 2d F. for φαγῆμαι.
τυγχάνω	—	τυχεῖω ————— τυχῶ.
		ἔτυχον, 2d A. τετυχώς, Part. P.
		τετυχηκα, P. PASSIVE.
		τίτυγμαί. P.
		MIDDLE.
		τινῆμαι, 1st F.

υ.

ὑπισχνέομαι	—	ὑποσχεῖσθαι.
ὑπνώτω	—	ὑπνώω.

φ.

φαίνω	—	φαίνω.
φάσκω	—	φάω.
φίρω	—	είω ————— ἰνέω ————— ἰνεύω.
		είσω, 1st F. MIDDLE.. * ἡνεύκα, 1st A.
		ἡνέχα
		ἡνεύκα, Att. } P.

φθάνω	—	φθαῶ ————— φθηνί.
		φθασω, 1st F. ἰφθην, 2d A.
		ἰφθασα, 1st A.

φθίω	—	φθίω.
φραγνύω	—	φρασσώ.
φυγγάνω	—	φύγω.

χ.

χαζώ	}	—	χαδεύ.
χανδαῶ			
χανδανώ			
MIDDLE.			κεχαδῆσα, † Ion. and Poet. 1st F.
κεχανδα, P.			ἔχαδον, 2d A.

\* See Grammar, page 43, 4th paragraph.

† It is sometimes written with x; as, κεκαδῆσα,

## Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

χαίρω	——	χαίρω.	
χαρά, 1st and 2d F.			
χάσκω	——	χαίνω.	
χέω	——	χένω	—— χυώ.
χέω, 1st F.		χένω, 1st F.	κεχυα, P.
ἐχέω,* 1st A.		ἐχέστα } 1st A.	PASSIVE.
MIDDLE.		ἐχέυα }	κεχυμαι, Perf.
ἐχέαμην, 1st A.			ἐχυθην, 1st A.
χρῶνται	} —	χρῶ.	
χρῶνταιμι			
χῶνται	} —	χῶ.	
χῶνταιμι			
			ω.
ὠθῶ	——	ὠθεῶ.	
ὠσῶ, 1st F. &c.		ὠθησῶ, 1st F. &c.	

Those Verbs whose initial Letter is different from that of the Anomals or Defectives which borrow their Tenses from them, are here placed opposite them respectively.

δράμω	} —	τρέχω.	ἔχω	} —	ἰσχω.
δρέμω					ἰσχημι.
ἔλω	——	αἰρέω.	οἶω	——	φίρω.
ἐνεγῶ	} —	φίρω.	φαγῶ	——	τρέγω.
ἐνεχῶ			φῶ	} —	φασκῶ, πιφασκῶ.
ἐργῶ	——	ῥέζω.			φανσκῶ, πιφανσκῶ.
			σκεῶ	} —	ἔχω.
			σχημι		

## DIALECTS.

Ancient Greece, with its Dependencies, comprehended, besides the different Districts in *Europe*, Part of *Asia* and several Islands in the *Mediterranean*. In these several Countries the Inhabitants, besides the common Language, had different Dialects, of which four were principal, viz. the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric* and *Æolic*; the last comprehending the *Bæotic*. The *Poetic* Style admitted all the Dialects, and had certain Peculiarities of its own.



## ATTIC.

The *Attic* Dialect was the most refined, and peculiar to *Athens* and its Neighbourhood. It is admitted by the *Poets* and *Writers* in the *Ionic* and *Doric* Dialects.

## PROPERTIES.

I. *Contraction.*

## 1. Of Syllables in the same Word ; as,

αα	}	into	α.	See Obs. 19, Page 195.	
αε					
ααι	}	—	η	—	10.
εαι					
ηαι					
αες	—	η	—	9.	
αο	—	ω	—	11.	
αω	—	ω	—	19.	
εε	}	α	—	4,	6.
ηη					
εε	—	η	—	6, 20.	
εο	}	—	ε	—	10.
ηο					
οο					
εω	—	ω	—	5.	

To this Dialect properly belong all Contract Nouns and Verbs.

## 2 Of Syllables in different Words by Synalœpha, of which there are six Species ; viz.

Synalœpha by	{	Apocope, as	το ἀργυριον	}	Attic	{	τ' ἀργυριον.
			τω ἀνδρος				τ' ἀνδρος.
			τω ἀγαθου				τ' ἀγαθου.
			τω ημετερου				θημετερου.
			τη ημερα				θημερα.
			η ἀρχησιν				ήγχεσιν.
			τω εργα				τ' εργα.
			τω αντρου				τ' αντρου.
			ε ενεκα				ενεκα.
							το ιματιον
		το ελαχιστον	τελαχιστον.				
		as εμοι υποδουναι	ιμυποδουναι.				
		as { οι εμοι	{ εμοι				
		as { τω ελγος		τωελγος.			

Contractions of the *Article*, the *Pronoun* ἐγώ, the *Conjunction* και, and the *Preposition* πρό.

## Article.

ὁ	}	{	before	{	α	{	{	into	{	ω	{	{	Attic	ᾠνέμος.					
&					{					ε, * ο				{	ε	{	οἱ ἄρνες	{	ᾠρνες.
οἱ										οἱ					ω		ὁ ἕμος		ἕμος-
ο	{			before		οἱ			{	into				οἱ ὀλυμπος	{	Attic		ὀλυμπος.	
το						η, οἱ								ω				οἱ ἔμοι	ἔμοι.
τε						α, ε, ο								ω				οἱ ἔμοι	ἔμοι
	{			before		α			{	into				τω	{	Attic		ὠκοτρύψ.	
						ε†								τω				το ἡμισυ	θωμισυ.
														τε				το οἰκίδιον	τωκίδιον.
	{			before					{	into				τε	{	Attic		τ' ἄλλο.	
														τω				το ἄλλο	τεμφάνες.
														τω				το ἐμφανές	τ' ὄνομα.
	{			before					{	into				τω τε	{	Attic		τωπολλωνος.	
														θα				το ὄνομα	θατέρω.

## Ἐγώ.

ἐγώ οἶδα	}	Attic.	ἐγῶδα.
ἐγώ οἶμαι			εγωμαι.
μοι ἔδοκει			μεδοκει.
μοι ἔχρησεν			μεχρησεν.

## και.

α	}	into	και	αὐ	}	Attic	καν.
ε				εἴτα			κατα.
ο				καὶ ἐγώ			καγω.
οἱ	}	---	και	ἐν	}	Attic	κην.
η				ὄνον			κωνον.
				οἶνον			κήμεν.

Before an Aspirate κ is changed into χ; as,

και ὁ	}	Attic	χω.
και ἡ			χη.
και ἡ ἀγχεσσα			χηγχεσσα.

## πρό.

Before α, ε, προωφειλες, προεφειλες.  
αυ, ω, προανδᾶ, προανδαν.

\* ὁ before ε makes sometimes { α; ὁ ἑτέρος, ἄτερος.  
ω; ὁ ἑλατός, ἄλατός.

† See Article in the *Ionic* Dialect.

II. *Change of Letter or Syllable ; as,*

γ	into	β,	as,	γληχων,	βληχων.	
λ	—	{ γ,	—	μολις,	μολις.	
		{ ς,	—	κλιδανος,	κλιδανος.	
μ	—	σ,	—	πεφαιμαι,	πεφασμαι.	
		λ,	—	πνευμων,	πλευμων.	
		{ θ,	—	συς,	θυσ.	
		{ ξ,	—	συν,	ξυν.	
σ	—	{ ς,	—	θαρσειν,*	θαρρειν.	
		{ τ,	—	σημερον,	τημερον.	
			—	πρασσαι,	πραιττω.	
ω	—	ε,	—	λαος,	λεως.	2 Obs.
ο	}	ω,	—	ιλαα,	ιλεω.	2.
ο				τα, Fem. Art.	τω.†	
				λαος,	λεως.	2, 5.
ε	—	ο,	—	πεπεμφα,	πεπομφα.	15,
		{ α,	—	εϋφυη,	εϋφω.	4.
η	—	{ ει,	—	πητομαι,	πειτομαι.‡	
		{ ο,	—	πεπηθα,	πεπονθα.	16.
ι	—	ω,	—	εικα,	ειωκα.	17.

## Diphthong.

αι	—	α,	—	κμαιειν,	κλαειν.	
ει	—	η,	—	κλειδας,	κληδας.	6.
οι	}	ω,	—	κλοιος,	κλωος.	2.
ωι				ηρωινη,	ηρωνη	
υ	—	ω,	—	λας,	λεω.	2.

## Syllable.

τωσαν	—	νων,	—	τυψατωσαν,	τυψαντων.	22.
μι	—	ην,	—	βοωμι,	βοων.	24.
ησ	—	ε,	—	γνοιησαν,	γνοιεν.	27.

III. *Insertion of ν, ο, and ω, in Perfect Tenses. Observation*

15, 16, 17.

IV. *Syncope.*

σ in 1st Future Active and Middle. 12 Obs.

Antepenultima of the 1st Aorist. 14.

\* Busby, after Joh. Grammaticus, reverses this instance, making θαρσειν for θαρρειν ; but greater Authorities are against them.

† See Note, page 165.

‡ In common with the *Bæotic*. See πασχω, Table of Anomals.

z in the Perfect, sometimes with the Vowel or Diphthong following. 19 Obs.

i in the Third Plural Pluperfect. 20.

n in the Aorists Optative, and Verbs in μι 27.

σα in σθωσαν, Imper. Passive and Middle. 23.

## V. Paragoge.

γε in Pronouns Primitive ; as, ἐγογε, συγε.

εν in Pronouns and Adverbs ; as, ὅτιεν, ἔκκεν, ἐμένεν.

i and υ in Pronouns Demonstrative ; as, ἐτοσι, αὐτηι, τετωι, τεττει, ταυτησι, τετωι, τεττοι, ταυται, ταυτον for το αὐτο, τετον for τετο. There is sometimes an Elision of o and α ; as, τετι, ταυτι.

i in Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Prepositions ; as, ἐτωσι, νυι, οὐχι, μενι, ἐνι.

θα in the 2d Person Singular of Verbs ; as, χρησθα.

n in the Conjunction ὅτιη.

## VI. Apocope.

θα in the Imperative Active of Verbs in μι ; as, ισα and ιση, for ισαθι, ισηθι.

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. It makes the Vocative like the Nominative in all Declensions.

### Declensions of Simples.

2. In the 3d the Vowel or Diphthong in every Termination is changed into ω ; and the Penultima of Nouns in αος, if long, is changed into ε ; as, λαος, λιας, N. Plur. ιλαα, ιλω, not otherwise ; as, τρος, τρας. See Clarke's Homer, α. 265.

3. Some words of the 5th in ης, -ητος, it declines after the 1st ; and some in ως, -ωτος ; υς, -ωδς, after the 3d. Page 163.

### Declensions of Contracts.

4. In the 1st the Accusative Singular of Adjectives in ης Pure is contracted into α ; as, ἐδεια, ἐδεᾶ. Page 122.

Proper Names of this Declension it forms after the 1st of the Simples ; and one Appellative ἀκινανης. Page 163.

5. In the 2d and 3d it makes the Genitive Singular in ως contracting that from ες Pure ; χοιως, χοῶς.

6. In the 3d it contracts the Accusative Singular into η, and N. A. V. Plural into ης, but ες Pure has both Accusatives in ω ; as, χοα, χοῶ ; χοιας, χοῶς. τροφᾶς also occurs.



## Adjectives.

7. It forms Comparisons by *-ϊερος, -ϊατος* ; *-αιτερος, -αιτατος* ; and, in common with the *Ionic*, *-εσερος, -εσατος*.

## Pronouns.

8. See Rule V. preceding page.

It uses *εαυτω* in the 2d Person, and *εαυτες* for *αλληλους*.

## Verbs.

9. It contracts *ζαω, διψαω, πειναω, πρισψαω*, and *χεομαι*, by *η* after the *Doric* manner.
10. It contracts *αι, ει, ηαι*, made by the *Ionic* Syncope into *η* in the Second Person Singular of the Present Indicative *Passive* and *Middle* of Verbs in *αι* ; as, *ισασαι, τιθεται, καθησαι, ιση, τιθη καθη*. And sometimes in that of the Perfect Passive of Barytons ; as, *μεμνησαι, κημενη*. Ref. (*kk*) p. 127.
11. It contracts the *Ionic* *αο* into *ω* ; *εο, ηο, οο*, into *ε* in the 2d Person Singular of the Imperfect *Indicative* ; and of the Present and 2d Aorist *Imperative* Passive and Middle of Verbs in *αι* ; as, *ισω, ετιθε, εκαθε, εδιδε*.
12. In the 1st Future of Poly syllables in *ιζω* it drops *σ* ; as, *ελπιω*, Middle *ελπιεμαι*. It does the same by those in *ατω, ετω, οσω*, which are afterward contracted ; as, *βιζω*. But *εκχω* uncontracted occurs, Joel. ii. 28. Gramm. p. 41, last paragraph, and p. 54, 1st Note.
13. It affects the Augment 7 different Ways. Gramm. p. 37.
14. It syncopates the 1st Aorist ; as, *ευζατο* for *ευρησατο* ; *ιγαμε* for *ιγαμησα*. By the *Ionic* it is made *ιγημε*, which is most in Use. Gramm. p. 54, Note 2d.
15. In Dissyllable Perfects in *φαι, χαι*, it changes *ε* into *ο*. Gramm. p. 42.
16. It changes *η* into *ο*, according to some Grammarians, in the Perfect Active of obsolete Verbs ; as, *ληχω, λελογχα, πηθα, πεπονθα*, inserting *υ*. But they are better derived as in the Table of Anomals.
17. In the Perfects Active and Passive *ανεκα, ανεμει* ; *αφεκα, αφεμει*, and the Middle *ειθα*, it changes *ι* into *ω* ; as, *αφεωκα, αφεωμαι, εωθα*, in which the *ι* is often retained ; as, *ειωθα*. According to some this is not a Change, but an Insertion of *ω* ; an Opinion which *ειωθα*, seems to sanction.
18. In the reduplicated Perfect *αγηχα* from *αγω*, it inserts *ο* ; as, *αγοχη*.

19. It syncopates  $\alpha$  in the Perfect and Pluperfect Active, and contracts the Vowels ; as, ἔσκαψι, ἔσκαψεναι, ἔσκαψας ; ἔσῳσι, ἔσῳναι, ἔσῳς ; and in some Persons the following Vowel is also syncopated ; as,

{ ἔσκαπτον, ἔσκαπτε, ἔσκαπσαν,  
ἔσῳ—τον, ἔσῳ—τε, ἔσῳ—σαν.

20. The Ionic  $\epsilon\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\epsilon$ ,\*  $\epsilon\epsilon$ , for  $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\iota$ , 1st, 2d, and 3d Sing. of the Pluperfect Active and Middle it contracts into  $\eta$ ,  $\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\eta$  ; as, ἔλκῃ-η, -ης, -η.

It syncopates  $\iota$  in the 3d Plural of the same Tense ; as, ἦδισαν and ἦδισαν.

21. From the 2d Person Imperative Active of Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  it rejects the last Syllable, ἰσῶθι, ἰσῶ, ἰσῆ ; † τιθῆι, ‡ τιθῆ ; διδοθι, διδω.

22. It changes  $\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$  into  $\eta\lambda\omega\nu$  in the 3d Person Plural of the Imperative Active retaining the preceding Vowel in the 1st Aorist only of Barytons, and in both the Tenses peculiar to Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  ; in the rest  $\epsilon$  is changed into  $\omicron$  except in the Contracts, where  $\alpha$  is changed into  $\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\iota$  into  $\epsilon\upsilon$ , and  $\epsilon\iota$  of the Third remains ; as,

#### Barytons.

1st Aor.  $\tau\upsilon\psi$  —αῶσαν, —αντων.  
Pref.  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau$  }  
Perf.  $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi$  } —εῶσαν, —οντων.  
2d Aor.  $\tau\upsilon\pi$  }

#### Contracts.

1st Conj.  $\beta\omega$  } —ῶ  
                   $\pi\omicron\iota$  } —ῶ, τῶσαν, —ῶντων.  
                   $\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$  } —ῶ, ἔντων.

#### Verbs in $\mu\iota$ .

Pref. { ἰσῶ  
          { τιθῶ  
          { διδο  
          { ἔν  
2d A. { θῶ  
          { δῶ } —ῶσαν, —ντων.

\* The Contraction is used in the 2d Person, though usually limited by Grammarians to the 1st and 3d only.

† In this Case the long Vowel is restored, but it is not always in Verbs from  $\alpha\omega$ .

‡  $\theta$  in this Place becomes  $\tau$  by Reason of the preceding  $\phi$ .

23. In the 3d Plural of the Imperative Passive and Middle it syncopates  $\sigma\omega$  ; as,

PASSIVE.

Pref.	τυπῆσθω	} -σαν, —.
Perf.	τετυφθω	
MIDDLE.		
1st A.	τυψασθω	

24. In the Optative Active of Barytons and Contracts  $\mu\iota$  is changed into  $\eta\nu$  ; as,

τυπτοῖ	} -μι, —ην.
βοῶ	
ποιοῖ*	

The Persons are varied in all the Tenses as in the Aorists Passive of this Mood :

τυπτοῖ	}	-ην	_____	ης,	_____	η.
βοῶ		_____	ητον,	_____	ητην.	
ποιοῖ*		-ημεν,	_____	ητε,	_____	ησαν.

25. It uses the 2d and 3d Singular, and the 3d Plural of the Æolic Aorist. Gramm. p. 33.
26. It changes  $\sigma\iota$ , the Penultima of the Optative Active of Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  from  $\sigma\omega$ , into  $\varphi$  ; as,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\sigma\iota\eta\nu$ ,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\varphi\eta\nu$ .
27. It syncopates  $\eta$  in  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\epsilon$ , of the Aorists Passive Optative of Barytons, and peculiar Tenses of Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  of the same Mood, also in  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ , of the latter ; and, in both, changes  $\eta\sigma\alpha$ , in the 3d Plural into  $\epsilon$  ; as,

1st Aor.	τυφθεῖ	} -ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν. Attic, -μεν, -τε, -εν.
2d Aor.	τυπεῖ	
Pref.	τιθεῖ	
2d Aor.	θεῖ	
Pref.	ἰσσεῖ	
2d Aor.	σεῖ	
Pref.	διδδοῖ	
2d Aor.	δοῖ	

Writers.

*Thucydides, Lyfias, Plato, Zenophon, Ifæus, Ifocrates, Demofthenes, Æschines, Lucian.*—*Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes.*—This Dialect was divided into ancient and more recent. *Thucydides, Plato, and Aristophanes*, used the former.

\* The Doric moreover changes  $\sigma\iota$  of the Penultima into  $\varphi$  ; as,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varphi\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varphi\eta\nu$ .

## IONIC.

The *Ionic* Dialect was peculiar to the Colonies of the *Athenians* and *Achaians* in *Asia Minor* and the adjacent *Islands*, the principal of which were *Smyrna*, *Ephesus*, *Miletus*, *Teos*, and *Samos*. It is admitted by Writers of the *Attic* Dialect, often by those of the *Doric*, but most frequently by the *Poets*.

## PROPERTIES.

It delights in a Confluence of Vowels ; hence it is distinguished from the common Dialect by

## I. The Resolution of Diphthongs and Contractions.

αυ	into	ωϋ	{ θαυμα	θαῦμα	
			{ αὐτος	αῦτος.	
αι	{ —	ηι	{ ῥηδιος	ῥηιδιος.	
ει			{ ἀληθεια	ἀληθηα.	
ευ	{ —	εε	{ ρειθρον	ρειθρον.	
			{ ετετυφε	ετετυφε.	
ευ	{ —	εα	{ τιθεισι	τιθρασι.	
		ηϋ	{ εὐκομος	ῥυκομος.	
η	{ —	ηι	{ κρηζω	κρηζω.	
		εαι	{ τυπτη	τυπται.	
		ηαι	{ τυπτη	τυπται.	
οι	—	οι	τοιν	τοιν, Matt. P. 103. B.	
	{ —	εο	{ φθε	φθεο.	
		οε	{ ἀγαθεργια	ἀγαθεργια.	
ε		οιο	{ λογε, τε	λογεο, τοιο.	5.
		εω	{ Αιδε, τε	Αιδεω, τεω.	4, 5.
	{ —	οα	{ διδασι	διδρασι.	
ω		οι	{ πατρωος	πατρωιος.	
η	—	εα	κατηγηναι	κατεκηναι.	
ω	—	αο	εδεξω	εδεξαο.	

## II. Syncope of

δ and τ in Oblique Cases.

ε in many Words ; particularly those in εια ; as, ἴξος, ἀρχιεὺς, εὐθηνη, προμηθη, συμπαθη.

ι in many Words ; as, τελειον, πλεων, μεζων, ἔων for εἶων Imperf. of ἔωω.

σ in 2d Persons of Verbs.

α in the Perfect Active.



III. *Epenthesis* of

α before Terminations of Verbs.

ε before Terminations of Nouns and Verbs, of some in all Cases ; as, ἀδελφεός, κενός, καινός. 1, 4.

ι in Dual Cases and many Nouns ; as, σῆνος, ποιη for ποιε. 5.

υ; as, πούλυς.

αι before α and η ; as, στελενια, Ἀθηναίη, ἀνγκραίη.

IV. *Prosthesis* of

ε before many Words ; as, εἰς, εἰν.

Reduplication in many Tenses.

V. *Aphæresis* of

ε ; as, ὄρη, κενός,

σ ; as, κεδάζω, μιλάξ.

τ ; as, ἡγανον.

Augment.

VI. *Paragoge* of

α in the Perfect Middle. Gramm. p. 55, Note 2d.

σι in the 3d Persons of Verbs.

VII. *Change of Letter or Syllable :*

β	} into ζ	{	βαρᾶθρον	}	Ionic {	ζερεθρο*.
γ			πεφυγῶς			πεφυγῶς.
δ			δορκαδεις			δορκαδεις.
θ	— σσ		βυθος			βυσσος.
ν	} — κ	{	νοῖῶν	}	Ionic {	κοῖν.
π			ποιός			κνιός.
σ	— δ		ἔδεποτε			ἔδεκοτε.
†	} — τ	{	ὁσμην	}	Ionic {	ὁδμην.
θ			θ'ετρεος			τ'ετρεος.
φ			ἀφικομεν			ἀπικομεν.
χ			δεχομαι			δεκομαι.
	— κ	{	οὔχι			οὔκι.

The Smooth and Aspirate Mute reciprocally ; as,

ἀκανθόν	} Ionic {	ἀχαντιον.
βατραχος		βαθρακος.
ἐνταυθα		ἐνθαυτα.
κίτων		κίθων.
κύτρα		κύθρη.

\* Change of Vowel and Consonant. See onward.

† The Rough into the Smooth.

α	into	ε	βαρεθρον	} Ionic	βερεθρον.	6.
		η	ιατρος		ιητρος.	4.
		αι	αθλον		αεθλον.	
		ει	ημας		ημαας.	
ε	—	ω	χρεια	} Ionic	χρειω.	
		α	τεμνω		ταμνω.	
		η	επεραδοντος		επηραδαιοντος.	
		ι	εστιη		εστιη.	
ι	—	ω	πλεω	} Ionic	πλωω.	
		υ	βυβλος		βυβλος.	
		ω	δευρο		δευρω.	
		ο	ζωη		ζοη.	
ο	—	η	βοα	} Ionic	βοη.	
ω	—	ω	τραυμα		τραμω.	
αι	—	η	ειρεινος		ηρεινως.	
ων	—	ων	ληττω		ληττω.	
ων	} —	εχ	Αριςπυγοραν	} Ionic	Αριςπυγορεια.	4.
ην			τελωνην		τελωνεια.	4.
ειν			ετιτυφειν		ετιτυφεια.	

## VIII. Contraction in few Instances.

αι	into	ε	ο	ετερος	ετερος.*	3.
οα	} —	ω	}	βοαξ	βοξ.	
οη				ανωστις	ανωστια.	
				ογδοηκοντα	ογδωκοντα.	

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. It inserts ε in all Genitives Plural.
2. It annexes ι to the Dative Plural of all Parasyllabic Nouns.
3. In the Article, ο or το before ε is contracted into ε ; as, ο ετερος, ετερος.

## Declensions of Simples.

4. In the 1st and 2d it changes the α of all Terminations (the Dual and N. A. V. Plural excepted) into η, subscribing the Subjunctive Vowel ; ε of the Genitive of the 1st into εω, ων and ην of the Accusative Sing. into εχ, and αις of the Plural into αις.—

N. G. D. A. G. D.

1. Sing. βορε-ης, -εω,† -η, -ην or εχ. Pl. -εων, -ης, or -ησι or -αισι-

A. N. G. D. A. G. D.

-εας. 2. Sing. βι-η, -ης, -η, -ην. Pl. -εων, -ης or -ησι or ανσι.

\* See Article in the Attic Dialect.

† βορεω in Hesiod by Syncope for βορεαω.

5. In the 3d it changes  $\sigma$  of the Genitive Sing. into  $\sigma\iota\sigma$  (and in the Article, which is of this Declension, into  $\epsilon\omega$ , whose Dative also is in  $\epsilon\omega$ ;) and  $\sigma\iota$  of the Dual into  $\sigma\iota\iota$ ; Sing. λογ- $\sigma\iota\sigma$ ,  
 G. D. G. D. G. D.  
 Dual, - $\sigma\iota\iota$ , Plur. - $\epsilon\omega$ , - $\sigma\iota\iota$ . Sing. τρι- and τετ-, τρι-  
 6. In the 5th by syncopating  $\delta$  and  $\tau$  it makes - $\iota\varsigma$ , - $\iota\delta\sigma\varsigma$ , - $\alpha\varsigma$ ,  
 - $\alpha\iota\sigma$ , of the 2d and 5th of the Contracts.  $\Theta\epsilon\tau$ - $\iota\delta\sigma\varsigma$ , - $\iota\sigma\varsigma$ .

## Contracts.

7. In the 1st and 2d the Genitive and Dative Sing. in the 3d all cases have  $\sigma$  of the Penultima changed into  $\eta$ . 1. Sing.  
 G. D. G. D.  
 'Α- $\eta\sigma$ , - $\eta\iota$ . 2. πολ- $\eta\sigma$ , - $\eta\iota$ . The Table of this Declension in the Grammar, p. 14, is rather *Ionic* than *Common*. Ref. (t)  
 G. D. A. N. A. G. D. N. V.  
 p. 123. 3. Sing. βασιλ- $\eta\sigma$ , - $\eta\iota$ , - $\eta\alpha$ . Dual. - $\eta\iota\iota$ , - $\eta\iota\iota$ . Plur. - $\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  
 G. D. A.  
 - $\eta\omega\eta$ , - $\eta\sigma\epsilon$ , - $\eta\chi\epsilon\varsigma$ .

8. In the 4th it makes the Accusative in  $\epsilon\eta$ ; as, Αη $\tau\epsilon\eta$ .  
 G. D.  
 9. In the 5th it changes  $\alpha$  of the Penultima into  $\epsilon$ , η- $\epsilon\sigma$ , - $\epsilon\iota$ , &c.

## Adjectives.

10. In the Feminine  $\epsilon\iota\omega$  from  $\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\iota$  is syncopated in every Case;  
 N. G. A. D. P. Pl. G. D. A. N. V. P. Pl.  
 as,  $\delta\epsilon$ - $\epsilon\omega$  or - $\epsilon\eta$ , - $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$  or - $\epsilon\eta\varsigma$ .

## Pronouns.

11. It inserts  $\epsilon$  before every Termination of  $\epsilon\tau\sigma$  and  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ ; with its Compounds; G.  $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$ , D.  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\omega$ . Seldom when  $\alpha\upsilon$  is changed into  $\omega\upsilon$ ,\* N.  $\omega\upsilon\tau\sigma$ , A.  $\omega\upsilon\tau\omega$ , particularly in the Compounds; D.  $\sigma\epsilon\omega\upsilon\tau\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\omega\upsilon\tau\omega$ , but  $\epsilon\omega\upsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$ , and its contracted Form  $\omega\upsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$  for  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ , also occur.  
 12. It removes the Augment *syllabic* and *temporal*. βεβ $\epsilon$ ρακει,  $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\omega\delta\alpha$ .† *Herodot.* Sometimes the Reduplication only; as,  $\epsilon\kappa\tau\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ ; sometimes both; as,  $\tau\epsilon\chi\eta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$  for  $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\chi\eta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ , and from the Pluperf. both Augments; as,  $\lambda\upsilon\tau\omega$  for  $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\tau\omega$ . On the contrary it reduplicates the Pres. Imperf. and both the Futures

\* See Rule I. Example 1st.

† On the Supposition that  $\omega$  is an Insertion and not a Change of  $\delta$ . The Augment of this Verb is  $\epsilon$ .

and Aorists; *κικλήσκω, ἐνενίπτε, πεπιθήσω, κεκάμω, κεκρατήσεσθαι μὴν, μεμαρπον.\** Gramm. p. 38.

13. It forms the 1st, 2d, and 3d Sing. and the 3d Plur. of the Imperfect, and both Aorists Active, by annexing *ον, ης, ες*, to their 2d Persons Singular respectively dropping the Subjunctive Vowel in Contracts, and shortening the Long Vowel in Verbs in *μι*.

	Common.	Ionic.
Imperf.	ἐτυπτες,	ἐτυπτ-ες
	ἐποίηεις,	ἐποί-εις
	ἔχευες,	ἔχευτ-ος
	ἐτίθης,	ἐτίθ-εις
1st Aor.	ἐτυψας,	ἐτυψ-ας } -κον, † -κεις, -κε. — κορ.
2d Aor.	ἐτυπες,	ἐτυπ-ες
	ἔστης,	ἔστ-ας
	ἔδως,	ἔδ-ος

Hence in the Passive and Middle *τυπτεσκομένη, -εο, -ετο, -οντο*.

14. In the 1st Future Indicative Active of the 4th and the 2d Future of every Conjugation it inserts *ε* before the three Terminations Sing. and 3d Plural; also in the Infinitive and Participle, resolving *ει* into *εε* and *ε* into *εο* in the Dual and Plural except in the 3d Plural and the Participle Feminine; *ψαλ-εω, -εεις, -εει; -εelon, -εelon; -εομένην, -εειε, -εοσι*. Inf. *ψαλλεειν*. Part. *ψαλλεων, εεστας, -εον*. In the Middle Voice it only resolves *ε* and *ει*; the latter in the 2d Sing. Indicative into *ει*, Subjunctive into *ηαι*; as, *τυπ-εομαι, -εαι, -εται; -εομεθον, -εεσθον, -εεσθε; -εομεθα, -εεσθε, -εονται; τυπ-ωμαι, -ηαι, -ηται*.
15. In the Perfect Active it syncopates *κ* and shortens the Penultima; *ἔστηκατε, ἔστατε; τεθνηκως, τεθνεως*.
16. In the Pluperfect Active and Middle it changes *ειν, εις, ει*, into *εα, εες, † εε*.
17. It resolves *η* and *ε* in the 2d Persons of Passive and Middle Tenses into *εαι, εο*; in the Subjunctive *ηαι*. Ref. (*kk*) (*ll*) p. 127, 128.
18. To the 3d Sing. of all Tenses Active of the Perfect Middle and 2d Aorists Passive of the Subjunctive Mood it annexes *σι*; as,

\* *ἀνισσαι* retains the Augment in the Infinitive. *Herodot.*

† This Form is more frequently found without any Augment; as, *τυπτεσχον*.

‡ See *Attic Dialect*, p. 196, Note to Observation 20.



Active.

Passive.

Pres. τυπτησι.

1st Aor. τυφθησι.\*

Perf. τετυφησι.

2d Aor. τυπησι.\*

1st Aor. τυψησι.

Middle.

2d Aor. τυπησι.

Perf. τετυπησι.

19. In the 2d Sing. of the 1st Aorist Middle it resolves  $\omega$  into  $\alpha\sigma$ ; as, ἐτυψ- $\omega$ , - $\alpha\sigma$ .

20. In all Tenses of the Indicative and Optative whose 3d Sing. ends in  $\tau\alpha\iota$  or  $\tau\omicron$  it forms the 3d Plur. by inserting  $\alpha$  before those Terminations respectively, and, of the next preceding Letters, shortening the long Vowel, dropping the Subjunctive of the Diphthong, (except in the Optative,) changing the smooth Mute into the rough and  $\sigma$  into into the Characteristic of the 2d Aorist  $\delta$  or  $\theta$ ; as,

Pres. & Perf. Sing.

Plur.

Imp. & Pluperf. Plur.

τυπτε

τυπτε

ἐτυπτε

πεφίλη

πεφίλε

ἐπεφίλε

κεχρυσω

κεχρυσο

ἐκεχρυσο

κε

κε

ἐκε

κεκολε

κεκολο

ἐκεκολο

ἐψαλ

ἐψαλ

ἐψαλ

τετυπ

τετυφ

ἐτετυφ

λελεκ

λελεχ

ἐλελεχ

πεφρασ

πεφραδ

ἐπεφραδ

πεπλασ

πεπλαθ

ἐπεπλαθ

-ται.

-αται.

-ατο.

When  $\alpha$  precedes those Terminations, instead of inserting another  $\alpha$  after it, this Dialect inserts an  $\epsilon$  before it; as,

3 Sing. 3 Plur.

3 Sing. 3 Plur.

δυν

ἔδυν

μηχαν

ἔμηχαν

ἀναπεπτ

ἀνηπεπτ

-αμαι, -εαται,

-ατο, -εατο.

21. In common with the *Doric* it contracts Verbs in  $\alpha\omega$  into  $\eta$ ; as, ὀρεῖς, ὀρεῖ, ὀρεῖν.

22. In the Contract Tenses of Verbs in  $\alpha\omega$  it inserts  $\epsilon$  after Contraction; as, χρεῖσμαι, ἡσχανεῖσμεν; Imperat. χρεῖω;† but often changes  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon$ ; as, χρεομαι, ὀρεομαι. Sometimes in the Present Subjunctive Passive of Barytons; as, κτεινεῖνται; always

\* Also τυφθῆσι, τυπηῖσι. See Observation 21.

† χρεῖω occurs in Hippocrates, the *Ionic* of χρεῖ, Imperative of χρεομαι for χρεομαι.

in the 2d Aorists, as, τυφθεω, τυπιῶ. Also in the 3d Plur. of the Present Indicative of Verbs in μι from αω, and the Present and 2d Aor. Subjunctive of those from αω and εω in the Active Voice ; as, ἰσῶσι, ἰσεῶσι, τιθεῶσι, σεῶσι, δεῶσι. Sometimes in the 3d Person Middle Voice ; as, δεηται.

23. It syncopates σ in the 2d Persons Passive and Middle of Verbs in μι. Gramm p. 66, 67, 68.

24. In the 3d Plur. of the Present Active of Verbs in μι from εω, ωω, υω, it inserts α, syncopating the Subjunctive Vowel of Diphthongs ; as, τθεισι, τιθεισι ; διδουσι, διδουσι ; ζευγνυσι, -νυσι.

25. It contracts οη from οαω, οεω, into ω ; as, βοησω, βωσω ; ἐννοησας, ἐννωσας ; ἐνεργηντο, ἐνενῶντο.

Instead of the regular Tenses of κειμαι and ἀνειμαι it uses those of their Primitives κειω and ἀνειω ; as, κενύται, ἀνεύεται, κενύται, &c.

It makes λαμβανω borrow its Tenses as if from λαβεω and λαμβω. καταλελαβηκε, λαμβύμαι, λαμβοθει, &c. occur in Herodotus.

Writers.

Herodotus, Hippocrates, Arrian, Lucian, Aretaus, Homer, Hesiod Theognis, Anacreon.

## DORIC.

This Dialect was used first in *Lacedemon* and *Argos* ; afterwards in *Epirus*, *Magna Græcia*, *Sicily*, *Orete*, *Rhodes*, and *Lybia*. It is seldom used by *Attic*, but often by *Ionic* Writers and the *Poets*.

## PROPERTIES.

I. Contraction of ο and καί when prefixed to Vowels and Diphthongs.

### Common.

τα ἡματα,

ὁ ελαφος,

ὁ αἰπολος,

οἱ αἰπολοι,

τε ἀνγος,

τε εὐβελιοι,

τα ἀγκισα,

τα ὄσα,

καὶ ἕξαπινης,

καὶ εἶπε,

καὶ ὁ Ἀδωνις,

καὶ ὁ ἐκ,

### Doric.

ταμάτκ.

ωλαφος.

ᾠπολος.

ᾠπολοι.

τᾠλγος.

τᾠ εὐβελιοι.

τᾠγκισα.

τᾠσα.

κᾠ ἕξαπινης.

κᾠπε.

χᾠδωνις.

χᾠκ.

## Other Contractions :

αι	into	η	ἐτιμης.	22.
αις	—	η	τιμης.	
εαι	—	η	κρης, Φρητι.	5.
εο	—	ευ	θευς, Ἄρευς, βασιλευς, Gen.	
οα	—	ω	βακας.	

## II. Change of Letter or Syllable ; as,

γ	into	δ	δᾶ, δᾶν.*	
δ	—	θ	ψυθος,* ἐπιμηθης, θασος.	4.
		τ	θεμιτος, Ἀρτεμιτος.	
ζ	—	σδ	συρισδω, ματδος.	9.
		δ	γυναιδω, ρεδω, by Metathesis ερδω.	
		δδ	μαδδα, χερηδω, also Æolic.	
		τ	οριταν.	
θ	—	ττ	συριττω, φρεττω, βριματτω.	
		δ	ἀνδρα, Δυμδρις.	
		ζ	ζυμδραιος.	
		σ	παρσενος, μυσιδδω,* σιος.*	
κ	—	τ	ἀνητον, κλαιτρων.*	
		φ	φης, φλίσσομαι.	
λ	—	γ	ώγνος, εἰγμεν for εἰκαμεν.	
		τ	τείνος, τήνος.*	
μ	—	ν†	φιντις, ἄνθον, κεντο for κελετο.‡	
		φ	Φαυρος.	
ν	—	β	βυρσινη, βυρμαξ.*	
π	—	σ	τυπτομης, καλκας,* μεις, also Æolic.	
ρ	—	β	ἐμβολη, ἀμειλακια.	
ρ	—	κ	μικκας for μικρος.	
σ	—	δ	πιφραδμεχι.	23.
		τ	τυ, φατι, Ἀρταμιτιον, Ποτειδαν.	
		ντ	τυπτωντι, τιθεντι.*	
τ	—	ξ	ἐκιδίξω, κλαξω,* ὀρηξ.	17.
		κ	ποκας, τοκα.*	11.
		ξ	ποξίς.	

\* Words to which the Asterism is affixed, undergo some Change of another Letter.

† When τ or θ follows.

‡ See γεντο in the Æolic.

α	into	ε	κρεῖτος, also <i>Ionic</i> .	
		ο	πορδαλις.	
		ω	ἀγαθόν, ἀρετός, ἀεχομαι.	
—	—	αι	τραφα, τραχα.	
		ει	τυφειτον.	16.
		ι	σιος, * χαλκσιος.	
η	—	α	μαν, φαμα, ἔφαν, ἄδν.	2, 13, 19.
ο	—	α	ἄμν, εἰκασι.	
		ε	ἀνδρεφονον,	
		ω	κωρος, μωνος, ἄρος, ἄρα.†	
		αι	μυλακαιποδες.	
		ευ	τυφευμες.*	16, 17.
ω	—	ει	τυφευμες.*	
		α	πρᾶτος, θυρᾶν, ἑπαῖα, γελᾶν.	2, 22.
		ευ†	ἡγαπεῦν, γελεῦσα.	
αι	—	ε	γροι, γρειν.	
		ει	ἀρχειαι.	
ει	—	α	κλαδας, κλαζω,* γαμᾶν.	24.
		αι	κλαιδα, κλαισρον, ἡθαιον.	
		η	ἡχον, ἡλον.	14.
		η	τελῆος, τηνος.	
ε	—	α	κρονιδα. Gen.	
		ο	λογος. Accusf.	
		ω	λογως. Acc. ὄρανος, ῥιγων.	3. 24.
		οι	τυπτοισι, τυπτοισα, ὑψοις.*	12, 18.
		ευ	τυπτεν, καλεῦσαι.	
ευ	—	ει	ἐλαθναι.	
οι	—	ω	τρωαν, πωμενικως, ἄμοι.	
ω	—	οι	ἡροιοι.	

## III. Syncope of

θ	ἐτλος, μωα, παα.	
ε	θαῖσθε, § θαῖσαι.	
ι	τυπτες, τυπτεν, τιθεντι.*	15, 17.
υ	διδοντι.*	17.
ω	πραν for πρων*	

\* See first Note, preceding page.

† Plato says that ῥραι was used for the ancient and Attic ῥραι, δια το ῥριεν της καριης.

‡ This seems to come from Verbs in αω made εω by the Attic and Ionic Dialect.

§ By another Syncope for θασσαθε.



IV. *Epanthefis* of

α ναυαται.

η κίχληες.

ι τυφῆ-τον, -τε; τυφῆται; \* τυφῆς.

16.

σ τυκτομισθ.

20.

V. *Aphæresis* of

θε in λῶ, λῆς, λῆ.

## OBSERVATIONS.

M. P.

1. It makes the Nominative Plur. of the Article τῶι, τῶι.

## Declensions of Simples.

2. In the 1st and 2d it changes ε of the Genitive Sing. of the 1st, ω of the Gen. Plur. of both, and η of every Termination, into α. Sometimes also the Gen. Plur. of the 3d and 5th; as,

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	G.
τελων-ας,	-α,	} -α, -αν, -α. —	Plur. -αν.		
ἀρετ	-α, -ας,				

3. Proper Names in ας have ο syncopated, and are declined after

the 1st; as, for Μινελ-ας, -α, &amp;c. Μινελ-ας, -α, -α, -αν, -α.

In this Declension it changes ε into ω, that of the Accusative Plural sometimes into ο, and rejects the ι Subscript of the Dative; as,

G.	D.	G.	A.
Sing. λογ-α,	-ω. —	Plur. -αν.†	-ας or -ος.

It also changes ε into ω in the Nom. and Acc. Sing. and Nom. Acc. Voc. Plur. contracted of the 5th; as, N. βας.

Acc. βων. Plur. N. A. V. βῶς.

4. It changes δ into τ in Nouns in ις, -ιδος; as,
- 
- Gen. θεμιτος, μίσιτος, Ἀρτεμιτος.

## Contracts.

7. It changes η and ου of the Nom. and Voc. of the 1st and

N. V. N. V.

3d reciprocally; as, Ἀγευς, -ευ; βασιλ-ης, -η. εο or ε of all Genitives in εος into ευ; as, χειλευς, πολευς, Ὀδυσσευς.† ε into

\* Third Sing. 1st Fut. Middle.

† This infrequent.

‡ Odyss. ω. 397.

$\omega$  in the Genitive Sing. of the 4th; as, G. Ἀχ $\omega$ s.  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  of the Nom. Plur. into  $\eta$  without the Subscript.  $\epsilon\omega$  of all Genitives into  $\alpha$ : This last but seldom.

### Pronouns.

6. To  $\epsilon\gamma\omega$  in the Nom. Sing. it annexes  $\nu$ ,  $\nu\eta$ ,  $\gamma\alpha$ ,  $\nu\gamma\alpha$ . In the Penultima of the Dual and Plural it changes  $\eta$  into  $\alpha$ , and often uses the Sing. Accusative for the Dual and Plural. See Table at the end of Dialects.
7. In the Pronoun of the 2d Person it changes  $\sigma$  into  $\tau$ , and annexes  $\gamma\alpha$ ,  $\nu\eta$ . See Table.
8. In the 3d. Personal Pronoun for the Accusative  $\acute{\epsilon}$  it uses the Accusative of  $\acute{\iota}$ , G.  $\acute{\iota}\sigma$ , obsolete with  $\mu$  or  $\nu$  prefixed; as,  $\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$ ,  $\nu\acute{\iota}\nu$ , which often stand not only for  $\acute{\epsilon}$  but for  $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau$ - $\sigma\eta$ ,  $-\eta\eta$ ,  $-\sigma$ , and also for the Plural  $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau$ - $\sigma\eta$ ,  $-\sigma\eta$ ,  $-\alpha$ . For the Plural Dative  $\sigma\eta\iota\sigma\iota$  it uses the Dual  $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\nu$ , which by Aphæresis becomes  $\phi\acute{\iota}\nu$ . For the Plural Accusative  $\sigma\eta\alpha\varsigma$  it uses the Dual  $\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}$ , by Metathesis  $\phi\sigma\acute{\epsilon}$ , hence  $\psi\acute{\epsilon}$ . As the Relative  $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\varsigma$  is often used for the Reciprocals  $\acute{\epsilon}$  and  $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon$  (contracted from  $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ ,) so  $\phi\acute{\iota}\nu$  and  $\psi\acute{\epsilon}$  are used respectively for  $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau$ - $\sigma\eta$ ,  $-\sigma\eta$ ;  $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau$ - $\eta\sigma$ ,  $-\eta\sigma$ ,  $-\alpha$ , in all Genders;  $\psi\acute{\epsilon}$  sometimes for the Accusative Sing.  $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau$ - $\sigma\eta$ ,  $-\eta\eta$ .  $-\alpha$ .

In the Possessives it changes

$\epsilon\sigma\varsigma$	into	$\tau\epsilon\sigma\varsigma$ .
$\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$	—	$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\varsigma$ .
$\eta\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\varsigma$	—	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\sigma\varsigma$ .
$\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\varsigma$	—	$\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\sigma\varsigma$ .
$\sigma\phi\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\varsigma$	—	$\sigma\phi\omicron\varsigma$ .

### Verbs.

9. It changes  $\zeta$  the Characteristic of the Present into  $\sigma\delta$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\delta\delta$ ,  $\tau$ , and  $\tau\tau$ ; as,  $\sigma\upsilon\epsilon\iota\sigma\delta\omega$ ,  $\gamma\upsilon\mu\upsilon\sigma\delta\omega$ ,  $\pi\omicron\tau\omicron\delta\delta\omega$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\rho\iota\tau\omega$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\chi\tau\tau\omega$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\epsilon\iota\tau\tau\omega$ .
10. It makes new Present Tenses from Perfects by changing  $\alpha$  into  $\omega$ ; as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma\eta\kappa\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\omicron\iota\theta\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\delta\omicron\iota\kappa\omega$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\eta\gamma\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\phi\epsilon\rho\iota\kappa\omega$ ,\*  $\pi\epsilon\phi\upsilon\kappa\omega$ .
11. It changes  $\sigma$  the Future Characteristic of Verbs in  $\zeta$ , and of some in  $\omega$  Pure, into  $\xi$ ; as,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\alpha\acute{\xi}\omega$ ,  $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\acute{\xi}\omega$ .
12. It changes  $\sigma$  in the Penultima of the 1st Future and 1st Aor. of Verbs in  $\omega$  Pure into  $\sigma\iota$ ; as,  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\iota\sigma\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\iota\sigma\omicron\nu$ .
13. It changes  $\eta$  in the Penultima of the 1st Future and 1st Aor. Perfect and Pluperfect into  $\alpha$ ; as,  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\tau\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\alpha\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\alpha\epsilon\mu\epsilon\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\mu\alpha\mu\eta\eta$ .

\* From  $\pi\epsilon\phi\epsilon\rho\iota\kappa\alpha$  for  $\pi\epsilon\phi\epsilon\chi\alpha$ .

14. It changes *ει* the Augment, formed by annexing *ι* into *η* without a Subscript ; as, ἡχον, ἡλκον.
15. It syncopates *ι* in the 2d and 3d Persons Sing. of the Present Indicative Active, and in every Tense of the Infinitive ending in *ειν* ; as, τυπτ-ες, -ε, τυπτειν, τυψεν, τυπεν.
16. It circumflexes the 1st Future Active and Middle, and forms it like the 2d ; as,

Act. τυψ-ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ. -εῖτον, -εῖτον.  $\left. \begin{matrix} -\epsilon^* \\ -\epsilon\upsilon \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} \mu\epsilon\nu, \dagger \\ -\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon, \\ -\epsilon\upsilon \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} -\sigma^* \\ -\epsilon\upsilon \end{matrix} \left. \right\} \eta\lambda\epsilon.$

Mid. τυψ-ῆμαι, -ῆ, -εῖται. -ῆμεθον, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθον, &c.

17. It changes *ν* into *σ* in the 1st Person Plural of all Tenses Indicative and Subjunct. Active, and of the 2d Aorists Subjunct. Passive ; also *σ* into *ντ* in the 3d Plural, dropping the Subjunctive Vowel of the preceding Diphthong, except in the 2d Future ; as, τυπτομεσ, ἐτυπτομεσ, τυψομεσ, ἐτυψαμεσ, &c. τυπνντι,† τυψνντι,† τετυρανντι,† τυπενντι,† τιθενντι,† διδονντι,† τυπντωνντι, τυψντωνντι, Pass. τυφθωνντι, τυπωνντι.

18. It changes *οι* into *ω* in the Penultima of Barytons and Contracts of the Optative Active, whose Termination *μι* the *Attic* had before changed into *ην* ; as, *Attic*, τυπτοῖην, ποιοῖην, χευστοῖην ; *Doric*, τυπτωην, ποιωην, χευσωην.

It also changes *ς* of the Penultima both of the Contracts and Barytons into *ευ*, sometimes into *οι* ; as, Act. φιμ-εῶμεσ, -εῶντι. Imp. ἐφιλεῶν, τυψεῶμεσ, -εῶντι, τυπ-εῶμεσ, ἄντις or -εῶντι or -οντι. Part. τυπτιῶσα, φιλεῶν. Pass. and Midd. φιλεῶμαι. 1st. Fut. ἄλευμαι. Imperat. φιλεῶ. —Also τυπτοισι, 1st Fut. τυψοισι, Particip. τυπτοῖσα. *ε* is sometimes inserted in the Subjunctive ; as, ἰσοῦροπ-ῶσι, -εωνντι ; συντιθ-ῶσι, -εωνντι. *Archimides*.

19. It changes *η* into *α* in most Tenses of the Indicative and Optative Passive and Middle ; also of Verbs in *μι* ending in *ην* ; as, ἐτυπτομαιν, ἐτυψαμαιν, ἐτυφθαιν, ἐτυφθῆαιν, τυπτομαιν, ἔσαν, ἔσται.

\* See Obs. 18, and Note to the same.

† See Obs. 18.

‡ This Person is like the Dative Plural of the Participle of the same Tense, but the *Doric* Dialect makes it like the Dative Singular.

§ The 2d Future commonly retains the *ν*, if the Penultima be not changed into *ω* or *οι*, but not always.

20. It inserts  $\sigma$  in the 1st Person Plural Passive ; as, τυπόμεθα.
21. In the Perfect Passive of Verbs in  $\xi\omega$  making  $\sigma$  in the Future it changes  $\sigma$  into  $\delta$  ; as, πεφραδμαι, κεκαδμαι.
22. It contracts Verbs in  $\alpha\omega$  into  $\eta$  in common with the *Ionic* ; as, τιμ-ῆς, -ῆ, -ῆν ; and changes the  $\omega$  contracted into  $\alpha$  ; as, χαλᾶσι, particularly in Participles ; as, πεινᾶντι.
23. In Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  it changes  $\sigma$  of the 3d Person Sing. Present Indicative Active into  $\tau$  ; as, ἰσᾶτι, τιθᾶτι, &c.
24. In the Infinitive it sometimes changes  $\epsilon\iota$  into  $\alpha$ , and  $\varepsilon$  into  $\omega$  ; as, εὐδαιμονᾶν, φηγῶν.
25. It also changes  $\nu$  and  $\nuαι$  into  $\mu\epsilon\nu$ , dropping the Subjunctive of the preceding Diphthong ; as,

τυπτε	}	-ν,	τυπτε	}	-μεν.		
τιμη			τιμη				
φιλη*			φιλη				
χρυσσ			χρυσσ				
τελυφε	}	-ναι,	τελυφε	}			
τυφθη			τυφθη				
ισα			ισα				
διδο			διδο				
ζευγνυ	}		ζευγνυ	}			
θει			θει				
δε			δε				

26. To this form it frequently annexes  $\alpha\iota$  ; as, τυπτεμεναι, τιμημεναι, φιλημεναι, χρυσομεναι,† &c. These often occur in *Ionic* Writers.

### Participles.

27. It inserts  $\iota$  after  $\alpha$  in the Masculine and Feminine of Participles ; as, τυψ-αις, -αισα.
28. It changes  $\nuαι$  the Feminine Termination into  $\varepsilon\sigma\alpha$ , according to some Grammarians ; as, μεμεναεσσα, ανεσταεσσα, εωραεσσα, but they rather belong to *Present* Tenses formed from Perfects. See Obs. 10.

### Writers.

*Archimedes, Timæus, Pythagoras, Pindar, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Callimachus*, and the *Tragedians* in the Chorusses.

\* *Æolic* for φιλεῖν.

Sometimes χρυσομεναι after the *Æolic* Manner of compensation the Loss of the Subjunctive Vowel of the Diphthong. See *Æolic* Dialect



## ÆOLIC.

This Dialect was used in *Boeotia*, *Lesbos*, and *Æolia* in *Asia Minor*. It is a Branch of the *Doric*, and has some Changes in common with it.

## PROPERTIES.

I. *Change of the Rough into the Smooth Breathing as, ἀπλω.*

To compensate the Loss of the Aspirate it sometimes prefixes β to ε when the next syllable begins with ζ, κ, δ, or τ; as, βεῖζα, βεχκος, βροδον, βεηταρ. It sometimes prefixes γ to a Vowel; as, γεντο for ἐντο, *Doric* for ἔλτο, by Syncope for ἔλειτο, which is by the *Ionic* Dialect for εἰλειτο.

II. *Change of Letter or Syllable:*

β	into	{	γ	γαλανος, γλεφαρος.
		{	μ	βαρμικτον.
δ	—	β	βληρ,* βελφες, βελφινες.	
ζ	—	σδ†	τραπεσδα, σδενς.	
θ	—	φ	φλιδα.	
ι	—	ε	περροχος for περιοχος.	
μ	—	π	πετα, ὀππατα, ὀλιππα for ὀλιμπα. See Rule IV.	
	—	σ	μεις,† νοις,† γελαις,† ὑψοις.†	
ξ	—	σκ†	σκεινος, σκίφος.	
π	—	{	μ	ματεις, μαθασα.
		{	φ	φερσεφονα.
πτ	—	σσ	πessω, ὀssω, νισσω.	
ρ	—	{	ν	τετρυων,
		{	ε	ετορ, ἱππορ, πισορ,† παρ, σιορ,† for ετος. ἱππος, πιθος, πας, θιος.
τ	—	π	σπολην, σπαλεις, πεμπε.	
χ	—	φ	αυφена.	
ψ	—	σπ†	σπελλιον, σπαλιδα.	
		{	ε	λεγομεθεν, φερομεθεν, ν added.
		{	ο	μεμορθαι, εφθορθαι.
		{	υ	συρκας.
α	—	{	αι	μελαις, ταλαις, hence μελανα, ταλαινα.

\* For δειααρ.

† An Æolic Resolution  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \zeta \text{ is } \delta\sigma \\ \xi \text{ — } \kappa\sigma \\ \psi \text{ — } \pi\sigma \end{array} \right\}$  by Metathesis  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\delta \\ \sigma\kappa \\ \sigma\pi \end{array} \right\}$

‡ Words that undergo a complicated Change.

ε	into	α	ὀπισθα.
η	—	{ αι	θανισκα, μιμναισκα, βλαιτη.
	—	{ ει	Ἄτρεις.
ι	—	η	νηλητης, ἀκτην, Καφησιος.*
ο	—	{ ε	ἔδοντα, ἔδυνη.
	—	{ υ	ἀνυμα, † ὕσδαν,* ὕδυσσευς.
υ	—	{ ε	θεγωστης, λιγεραν, ἔδαε, κωμα, φασα.
	—	{ η	νης.
	—	{ ι	ἰψοθεν, ἰπαρ.
ω	—	{ α	διαπείνᾱρες.
	—	{ ο	ἔρος, G. ε, νελος, Acc. ου.
α	—	αι	βοαις, γελοι.
ει	—	{ η	τυπτην, καλην.
	—	{ η†	ἦπαν.
	—	{ οι	μοισα, Κεροισα, Μειδοισα, ὀρθοις.*
δια	—	ζα	ζαβολος, ζαμενης.
μετα	—	πεδα	πεδ' Ἀχιλλεα, πεδερχομαι, πεδαμεψαν, πεδεχα,
			πεδαφρων.

### III. *Prosthesis* of

β before ε instead of the Aspirate ; as, βρυτηρ.

γ for the same purpose ; as, γενοτο. Also in other Words ; as, γνοσιν γνοφος, γνω, γδαπον, whence ἐριγδεπος. II. η. 411.

IV. *Epenthesi*. It transposes the Letters in the Syllable ει, changing ι into ε and doubling ε ; as, κοπερια, μετριοις, ἄλλοτριος ; *Æolic*, κοπεῖρα, μετεῖρος, ἄλλοτεῖρος.

### *Epenthesi* of

α in the Genitive Plural μεσαιων.

ι in μελαις, ταλαις ; Participles in ας ; also of the ι Subscript.

υ after α ; as, αἰκλαν, αἰως, αἰης, αἰταρ, δαυλος, ἰαυκεν, φαυσκα.

υ after ο ; as, Ὀυδυσσεα.

α Consonant to compensate the Loss of the Aspirate ; as, ἄμμες, ὕμμες.

α Consonant when the Vowel or Diphthong preceding is shortened ; as, κτενω, φθεῖρα, ἐμμεα, ἐμμι, πινθεσσης, τιθεμμι, ἀλιππα.

σ in Futures in λω, ρω.

β in ἀλιθευειν, ἐλαβον.

\* A complicated Change.

† γυνη and ὕμεινος are of *Æolic* Extraction from γωνη and ὁμωνα.

‡ In the Augment, according to *Priscian*.

V. *Syncopé* of

γ in ὀλιγός, ἰνξ, φορμιξ.

σ — μῶα, πᾶα.

ι — ἀχχος, πχλχος ; also Subscript ; as, τυπητης.

ο — μυτα, βυλη, ἴλα.

υ — ὀχανός, Συρακοσσαι.

VI. *Paragoge* of

ν to the Accusative Sing. of the 4th of the Contracts ; as, Λητων.

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. It changes η in the Nominative of the 1st of the Simples into α ; ποιητα, κομητα ; and ε of the Genitive. Sing. into ω ; as, Ἡρμειω. It inserts ι in the Accusative Plur. of the 2d ; as, νυμφαις ; and α in the Genitive Plur. of both ; as, αἰχμητῶν, μυσσῶν.
2. In the Dative Sing. of the 3d it omits the Subscript ; as, λαγω ; and changes, ες of the Accusative Plur. into οis.
3. In the 1st of the Contracts it rejects ε from the Vocative Sing. in εις ; as, Σωκρατε, Δημοσθινε.
4. In the 4th it makes the Genitive Sing. in ὡς and the Accusative in ων ; as, G. αἰδ-ως, A. -ων.

It makes of Genitive Cases a new Nominative of another Declension from which it forms its Cases ; as, of, γεροντος the Genitive it makes a Nominative from which γεροντοis is the Dative Plural. So μελανς from μελανος, and τιος, G. τινε. D. τινω, &c. from the Genitive τινος, which has sometimes the ν syncopated.

It changes σ into ς in the Gen. Sing. and Accusative of the 2d, the Nom. Sing. of the 3d, the Nom. and Gen. Sing. of the 5th of the Simples, the Gen. and Acc. Sing. of the 1st, the Genitive of the 2d of the Contracts, and the Acc. Plural of all five ; as, 2d, G. ἀρετας, A. ἀκους. 3d, N. Τιμοθεος. 5th, σκληροτης, G. χρωματος ; Plur. A. ὠδινας. 1st of Contracts, G. μελοερ, A. κλειερ. 2d, G. πολιορ.

## Verbs.

5. It changes the ει of the 2d and 3d Sing. of the Present Indicative Active and of the Infinitive into η ; as, τυπῆ-ης, -η, ηκ.
6. It annexes θα to the 2d Persons in ης ; as, ησθα, τυπῆσθα.

7. It inserts  $\sigma$  in Futures of the 4th Conjugation in  $\lambda\omega$ ,  $\rho\omega$ ; as,  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\sigma\omega$ ,  $\rho\epsilon\sigma\omega$ .
8. It changes  $\alpha$  of the Penultima of the Perfect Passive into  $o$  in the Infinitive; as,  $\mu\epsilon\mu\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\phi\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon\iota$ .
9. It changes  $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$  and  $\tilde{\epsilon}\nu$  in the Infinitive of Contracts into  $\alpha\iota\varsigma$  and  $o\iota\varsigma$ ; as,  $\beta\omicron\alpha\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\iota\varsigma$ .
10. It gives many Contracts the Form of Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  both with and without a Reduplication; as,  $\phi\iota\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\nu\iota\kappa\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\chi\eta\mu\iota$ ; hence the 3d Plurals,  $\omicron\iota\kappa\epsilon\lambda\iota$ ,  $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\lambda\iota$ , Imperf.  $\epsilon\phi\iota\lambda\eta\nu$ , and Participles Present,  $\nu\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\iota\varsigma$ , &c.
11. It changes  $\eta$ , in the Present of Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  from  $\alpha\omega$ , into  $o\iota$ ; from  $\epsilon\omega$ , into  $\iota$ , doubling  $\mu$ ; as,  $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\iota$ ,  $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$ , &c.  $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\mu\iota$ ,  $-\eta\varsigma$ ,  $-\eta\sigma\iota$ .
12. It often changes the Short into the Long Vowel in these Verbs; as,  $\tau\iota\theta\text{-}\eta\lambda\omicron\nu$ ,  $-\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\tau\iota\theta\eta\tau\iota$ ,  $\iota\varsigma\eta\delta\iota$ ,  $\delta\iota\delta\omega\delta\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ .
13. In  $\phi\eta\mu\iota$  it makes the 3d Sing.  $\phi\alpha\sigma\iota$ , and the 3d Plural  $\phi\alpha\sigma\iota$ .

Writers.

*Alcaeus, Sappho.*

## BÆOTIC.

Under the *Æolic* is comprehended the *Bæotic* Dialect, which has the following distinct Peculiarities:

It changes

$\beta$	into	$\delta$	$\iota\delta\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ .
$\gamma$	—	$\beta$	$\beta\alpha\nu\alpha$ * for $\gamma\upsilon\nu\eta$ .
$\kappa$	—	$\xi$	$\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\omicron\nu$ , $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\xi\alpha\sigma\iota$ ,† Perf Active.
$\sigma$	—	$\xi$	$\acute{\alpha}\pi\sigma\kappa\epsilon\iota\xi\alpha$ .
$\alpha$	—	{	$\epsilon$ λεγομεθεν, $\nu$ added.
$\epsilon$	—		$\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\pi\epsilon\zeta\alpha\nu$ .
$\eta$	—	$\epsilon\iota$	$\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,* $\Theta\epsilon\iota\beta\alpha\theta\epsilon\nu$ , $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ , $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\rho\omega\epsilon\varsigma$ .
$\omega$	—	$o\iota$	$\eta\rho\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ .
$\alpha\nu$	—	$\alpha\sigma\iota$	$\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\xi\alpha\sigma\iota$ ,† 1st Aor. Act.
$\alpha\sigma\iota$	—	$\alpha\nu$	$\tau\upsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha\nu$ .

\* The  $\eta$  which the *Doric* changes into  $\alpha$ , the *Bæotic* does not change into  $\epsilon\iota$ ; and, on the contrary, what the *Bæotic* changes into  $\epsilon\iota$  the *Doric* does not change into  $\alpha$ ; as,  $\eta\delta\upsilon$ , *Doric*  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\upsilon$ , never  $\epsilon\iota\delta\upsilon$ , *Bæotic*;  $\eta\rho\omega\epsilon\varsigma$ , *Bæotic*  $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\rho\omega\epsilon\varsigma$ , but not  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\epsilon\varsigma$ , *Doric*. So *Hort. Adonidis. Aldus. 1496. P. 209.* But  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\alpha$  occurs in *Pindar, Ode 3, Strophe 1.*

† Some Grammarians make this the Perfect by changing  $\alpha$  into  $\xi$ , others the 1st Aor. by changing  $\alpha\nu$  into  $\alpha\sigma\iota$ .



## OBSERVATIONS.

2. It inserts *σα* in the 3d Plural of the Imperfect and both Aorists Indicative Active.

Common.                      Bæotic.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐτυπτο} \\ \text{ἐτυψα} \\ \text{ἐτυπο} \end{array} \right\} -ν, \text{ ————— } -σαν.$

And in the Imperfect Contracts ; as,

Common.                      Bæotic.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐβῶν} \\ \text{ἐφίλῳ} \\ \text{ἐχρυσῶ} \end{array} \right\} -ν, \text{ ————— } -σαν.$

2. It sometimes makes the 3d Plural of the 1st Aorist in *ασι* as, *ἐτυψασι*.  
 3. It sometimes makes the 3d Plural of the Perfect in *αν* ; as, *τετυφαν, πεφρικαν*.  
 4. It makes the 2d Aorist Imperative Active in *ον* like the first ; as, *τυπ-ον, -ατο*.  
 5. In the Optative Active it changes *ε* of the 3d Plural into *ω* ; as,

Common.                      Bæotic.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{τυπτοι} \\ \text{τυψαι} \\ \text{τυποι} \end{array} \right\} -εν, \text{ ————— } -σαν.$

6. In the 3d Plural of both the Aorists Passive, and of the Imperfect and 2d Aorist Active of Verbs in *μι*, it syncopates *σα*, shortening the preceding Long Vowel ; as,

Common.                      Bæotic.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐτυφθ-η} \\ \text{ἐτυπ-η} \\ \text{ἔς-α} \\ \text{ἐτίθ-ε} \\ \text{ἐδίδ-α} \\ \text{ἔς-η} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -εν. \\ -εν. \\ -σαν, \text{ ————— } -αν. \\ -εν. \\ -ον. \\ -αν. \end{array}$

7. It changes *η* in the Penultima of Verbs in *μι* from *εω* into *αι* ; and uses the *Ionic* Reduplication ; as, *τεθεαιμι, πεφίλειμι*.

No Writers extant ; nor would this Dialect have been known, nor the *Cretan, Spartan, Macedonian, Tarentine, Pamphylian*, and others, had not Writers occasionally introduced them ; as, in *Aristophanes* we find a *Bæotian* Woman speaking in her own Dialect.

Superadded to the Use of all the Dialects and Figures of Orthography and Prosody, the POETS have a few Peculiarities :

I. They make Nouns Indeclinable by adding  $\phi$  to the Nominative of Parasyllabic Nouns and to the Genitive of Imparasyllabics, rejecting  $\nu$  and  $\sigma$  from the Terminations ; as,  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\phi$ ,  $\delta\alpha\kappa\rho\upsilon\phi$ ,  $\kappa\omicron\tau\upsilon\lambda\eta\delta\omicron\phi$ , for  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\alpha\kappa\rho\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\kappa\omicron\tau\upsilon\lambda\eta\delta\omicron\omicron\varsigma$ . Neuters of the 1st of the Contracts reject  $\omicron$  only from the Genitive ; as,  $\delta\rho\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\rho\epsilon\omicron\phi$ . To the Attic Genitive in  $\omega$  they add  $\omicron$  ; as, Gen,  $\text{'Ευγε}\omega$  for  $\text{'Ευγε}\omega$ .

II. They form the Dative Plural from the Singular by changing  $\iota$  into  $\epsilon\omicron\iota$  or  $\epsilon\omicron\sigma\iota$  ; as,  $\eta\rho\omega\iota$ ,  $\eta\rho\omega\epsilon\sigma\iota$ , or  $\eta\rho\omega\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ , and change  $\omicron\iota\iota$  into  $\omicron\iota\iota\iota$  in the Dative Dual.

III. In Verbs they insert  $\alpha$  before  $\alpha$  contracted, and  $\omega$  before  $\omega$ , if the Penultima be Long ; but  $\omicron$  before  $\omega$ , if the Penultima be Short. Thus  $\beta\omicron\alpha\alpha\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\beta\omicron\alpha\alpha\varsigma$ ,—Poet.  $\beta\omicron\alpha\alpha\varsigma$  ;  $\pi\eta\delta\alpha\omega$ ,  $\pi\eta\delta\alpha\omega$ ,—Poet.  $\pi\eta\delta\alpha\omega$  ;\*  $\beta\omicron\alpha\omega$ ,  $\beta\omicron\alpha\omega$ ,—Poet.  $\beta\omicron\alpha\omega$ .

IV. They redouble Letters to make a Short Syllable Long by Position ; as,  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$  for  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  1st A. Act. and also change the Quantity of Vowels by inserting  $\iota$  to form a Diphthong ; as,  $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\omicron$  Ionice,  $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\iota\omicron$  Poetice, and by changing  $\omega$  into  $\omicron$  ; as,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omega\mu\epsilon\iota\iota$  for  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota\iota$ , Subj. Active.

V. They change Barytons into Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  ; as,  $\epsilon\chi\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\beta\epsilon\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$ , from  $\epsilon\chi\omega$ ,  $\beta\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$ .

VI. From Regular Verbs in  $\omega$  are formed by the Poets Verbs Defective in  $\alpha\theta\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\theta\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\omega$ ,  $\eta\sigma\omega$ ,  $\eta\omega$ ,  $\omicron\iota\omega$ ,  $\xi\omega$ ,  $\sigma\gamma\omega$ ,  $\sigma\theta\omega$ ,  $\sigma\kappa\omega$ ,  $\sigma\pi\omega$ ,  $\sigma\omega$ ,  $\upsilon\theta\omega$ ,  $\upsilon\sigma\omega$ ,  $\omega\sigma\omega$ ,  $\omega\sigma\sigma\omega$ ,  $\omega\theta\omega$ ,  $\omega\omega$ .

## DIALECTS OF THE PRONOUNS.

$\text{'Εγ}\omega$ .

Singular.

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
N.		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\gamma\omega\eta\eta \\ \epsilon\gamma\omega\eta\upsilon \\ \epsilon\gamma\omega\eta\gamma\alpha \\ \epsilon\gamma\omega\eta\gamma\alpha \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\gamma\omega\eta \\ \epsilon\gamma\omega\eta\iota\omega \\ \epsilon\gamma\omega\eta\iota\omega\gamma\alpha \\ \epsilon\gamma\omega\eta\iota\omega\gamma\alpha \end{array} \right.$	
G.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\iota\omicron \\ \epsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\omicron \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\mu\epsilon\upsilon \\ \mu\epsilon\upsilon \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\mu\epsilon\upsilon \\ \epsilon\mu\epsilon\upsilon \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\mu\epsilon\omicron\iota\omicron. \\ \epsilon\mu\epsilon\omicron\theta\epsilon\upsilon\eta. \\ \epsilon\mu\epsilon\omicron\theta\epsilon\upsilon\eta. \end{array} \right.$
D.		$\epsilon\mu\iota\iota\iota$		
A.		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha\mu\epsilon \\ \alpha\mu\iota\mu\epsilon \end{array} \right.$		

\* Hence 2d Aor. Act. Subjunctive,  $\delta\omega\omega$ ,  $\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\upsilon$  ;  $\alpha\tau\omicron\omega$ ,  $\alpha\tau\omicron\omega$  ;  $\alpha\mu\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\alpha\mu\iota$ ,  $\alpha\mu\iota$ .

		Dual.		Poetic.
	Ionie.	Doric.	Æolic.	
N. A.	—	ἄμμε	ἄμμε	νῶι.
G. D.	—	—	—	νῶιν.
Plural.				
N.	ἡμεῖς	- { ἄμμες ἄμμες	- { ἄμμες ἄμμες	ἡμεῖων.
G.	ἡμεῶν	- { ἄμμων ἄμμεων	- { ἄμμων ἄμμεων	
D.	—	ἄμιν	- { ἄμιν ἄμμεν	
A.	ἡμεῖς	- { ἄμμες ἄμμε ἄμμε	- { ἄμμες ἄμμε ἄμμε	

Συ. Singular.				
N.	—	- { τυ τυγα τυνη		
G.	- { σόιο σέο	- { σέυ τέυ τέοιο	- { σέυ τέυ	- { σέο. σέοθεν. σέοθεν. σέοθεν.
D.	—	τοί, τιν, τεῖν		- { τιν. τεῖν
A.	—	- { τε τυ		

		Dual.		
	Ionie.	Doric.	Æolic.	
N. A.	—	ὕμμε	ὕμμε.	
G. D.	—	—	—	
Plural.				
N.	ὕμεῖς	- { ὕμεῖς ὕμμεῖς	ὕμμεῖς	ὕμμεῖς.
G.	ὕμεῶν	—	- { ὕμμεων ὕμμεων	ὕμμεων.
D.	—	- { ὕμμεν ὕμμεν	- { ὕμμεν ὕμμεν	
A.	ὕμεῖς	- { ὕμμεῖς ὕμμε ὕμμε	- { ὕμμεῖς ὕμμε ὕμμε	

οὐ.				
Singular.				
	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
G.	ἐὸ	εὖ	εὖ	- { εἶο. ἐοθεν. ἐθεν.
D.	ἐοι	—	—	
A.	ἐε	- { μιν* νιν	—	
Dual.				
N. A.	—	—	—	σφε.
Plural.				
N.	σφ εες	σφες	—	σφες.
G.	σφ των	—	—	σφ των.
D.	σφι	φιν	—	- { σφ. σφιν.
A.	σφας	φε	—	σφε.
Article.†				
N.	—	α	—	—
G.	των	τω, τας	ταρ	τοιο
D.	των	τω, τα	—	—
A.	—	των	—	—
Dual.				
N. A.	—	—	—	—
G. D.	—	—	—	τοιιν.
Plural.				
N.	—	τοι, ται	—	—
G.	των	των	των	—
D.	- { τοις, της τοισι, τηι	—	—	τοιςδεσι & τοισδεσι.
A.	—	τας τος	ταρ, ταρ	—

The Dialects, which by some are annexed to the Relative *ος*, by others to the Relative *οςις*, belong properly to *οτος*, used for *οςις*. See page 156.

\* *μιν* and *νιν* are both Singular and Plural, and of all Genders. See *Doric Dialect*. Obf. 8.

† To every case of the article the Attics add the Particles *δε* and *γε*; also *γε* to the Pronouns *εγω*, *συ* &c. &c.



From ὅπως comes regularly the Genitive ὅπως, I. ὅπως, D. ὅπως, P. ὅπως, ὅπως, Dat. ὅπως, I. ὅπως, P. ὅπως, Plur. Gen. ὅπως, I. ὅπως, Dat. ὅπως, I. ὅπως, ὅπως : ὅπως and ὅπως are used by the Attics for ὅπως.

Dialects of the Verb Substantive εἶμι.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

	1	3	3	2	3	1	2	
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	{ εἶμι.
D.	εἶμι	_____	εἶμι	_____	_____	{ εἶμι	_____	{ εἶμι.
P.	_____	εἶμι	_____	_____	_____	{ εἶμι	_____	{ εἶμι.

Imperfect Tense.

	1	3	3	2	3	1	2	
A.	ἦ	ἦσαν	ἦν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	_____	ἦσαν	_____
I.	{ εἶμι	_____	{ εἶμι	_____	_____	_____	εἶμι	{ εἶμι.
D.	_____	_____	ἦν	_____	_____	{ εἶμι	_____	{ εἶμι.
P.	ἦν,	ἦσαν, ἦν	_____	_____	_____	{ εἶμι	_____	{ εἶμι.

Future.

	1	3	3	2	3	1	2	
A.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
I.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
D.	_____	_____	{ εἶμι	_____	_____	{ εἶμι	_____	{ εἶμι.
P.	εἶμι	{ εἶμι	_____	_____	_____	{ εἶμι	_____	{ εἶμι.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

	1	3	3	2	3	1	2	
A.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	{ εἶμι.
D.	_____	ἦν.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	{ εἶμι.
P.	εἶμι	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	{ εἶμι.

\* See αα syncopated in the Attic Dialect. Obf. 27.

## Optative Mood.

*Present Tense.*

	1	2	3		2	3		1	2	3
A.	—	—	—		—	—		εἶμεν	εἴτε	εἴεν.*
P.	—	εἴοις	εἴοι		—	—		—	—	—

## Subjunctive Mood.

*Present Tense.*

I.	—	—	εἴη		—	—		—	—	εἴωσι.
D.	—	—	—		—	—		εἴμετες	—	{ εἴντι.
P.	—	—	εἴησι		—	—		—	—	{ εἴωντι.

## Infinitive Mood.

*Present Tense.*

- I. εἶναι, ἔμεναι.  
D. ἔσθαι, ἔμεναι, εἶναι, ἔμεναι, ἔσθαι, ἔμεναι, εἶναι.

*Future.*

- D. ἔσονται, ἔσονται.  
P. ἔσονται.

## Participle.

*Present Tense.*

- I. εἶν.

*Future.*

- P. ἔσομενος.

\* See η syncopated in the Attic Dialect.

The Editor observing the great Inaccuracy of Grammarians, who have almost universally copied the Errors of their Predecessors, composed the foregoing Tables upon the Authority of *Mattaire*, who resorted to the Fountain Heads, and may be deemed oracular on the Subject.

## ACCENTS.

*A brief Account of the Nature of Accents, as far as it can be collected from the best Writers on the Subject, is here subjoined, with an Explanation of their technical Terms, some of which could not well be excluded from the Performance.*

**AN Acute Accent** denotes Elevation of Voice, without which no single Word can be pronounced ; but since the Voice once raised must necessarily fall again, this Fall may be on the same Syllable, or on the following Syllable or Syllables ; if on the same, the Elevation and Depression are Denoted at once by a Circumflex, which is compounded of an *Acute* and a *Grave*, and was originally formed of both placed together ( ^ ) ; these were afterwards united and rounded thus ( ^ ), and this character was at last converted into that in Use at present, e. g. σῶμα, κοσμῶ. If the Depression of Voice be on the succeeding Syllable, as λογος a *Grave* is understood on that Syllable. If on two succeeding Syllables, as in ἀνθρώπος, a *Grave* is understood on each. A *Grave* is therefore not so properly an Accent itself, as a Privation of Accent, and expressed only on the last Syllable of Words which have naturally an *Acute* on that Syllable, which *Acute* is changed into a *Grave* by Reason of a Word succeeding in the same Sentence. Its Use is to denote a Suspension of the Voice, whereas the Elevation required by the natural Accent, would bear so hard on the following Words, as to attract it, and make both Words seem united in the Pronunciation : Thus θεός and πατήρ have both an *Acute* on the Ultima ; but if another Word follow either of them in the same Sentence, the *Acute* is changed into a *Grave*, as, θεός ὁ πατήρ ; πατήρ ἡμῶν. Certain Words called Enclites submit to the Attraction just mentioned, and the *Acute* on the Ultima of the preceding Word remains unaltered ; as, θεός μὲν.

The Greek Grammarians denominated Words having

An Acute on the	{	Ultima, as	θεός,	ἔξυτονα ; *
		Penultima,	λόγος,	παροξύτονα ;
		Antepenultima,	ἄνθρωπος,	προπαροξύτονα.
A Circumflex on the	{	Ultima,	κοσμῶ,	περισπῶμενα.
		Penultima,	σῶμα,	προπερισπῶμενα.

\* Called by the Latin Grammarians Acutitona, derived from ἔξυς sharp and τόνος, a Tone.

A Grave understood\* on the Ultima ; as,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{τύπω,} \\ \text{οἶκος,} \\ \text{θαλασσα,} \end{array} \right\} \text{βαρυτονα.†}$

Hence the βαρυτονα comprehended the παροξύτονα, προπαροξύτονα, and προπερισπωμένα.

Accents were not in Use among the ancient Greeks, to whom the true Pronunciation was natural : They are not found therefore in any old Inscriptions or Medals, nor in any Manuscript of earlier Date than the Seventh Century ; the oldest and best Manuscripts extant being written without them. As the ancient accentual Pronunciation, which was undoubtedly consistent with Quantity, is now irrecoverably lost,‡ and the modern is not only irreconcilable to Quantity, but absolutely subversive of it,§ and the other Uses of Accents are only to distinguish the different Significations of a few Words, which may be done without their Aid, and in some Instances to ascertain the Quantity of Syllables, both which Offices they perform also very imperfectly, the Editor of this Grammar thought that the Removal of such an Obstacle as the complex Doctrine of Accents out of the Way of Beginners would be doing them material Service, as they may at any Time, if desirous of becoming acquainted with it, have recourse to the four Chapters on that Subject in the Greek Grammar of Messrs. Port Royal.|| An additional Inducement to this Omission has been the appearance of splendid Editions of Greek Authors from the Clarendon Press at Oxford without Accents. It was thought expedient to make use of the Circumflex Accent in this Grammar to denote Contraction.

In Confirmation of what has been said above, it may be proper to subjoin the Confession of the most strenuous Advocate that has of late appeared for continuing the Use of Accents. “ *I offer not this Use of our Marks in discovering the Quantity of the following Syllables as a Thing of any great Utility, but only as a Fact : Neither do I choose to mention another Use of them, that they serve*

\* When the Grave is expressed, it is only for the Purpose of suspending the Acute Accent, which naturally belongs to the Syllable ; in that Case, therefore the Words are still called βαρυτονα.

† Called by the Latins Gravitona, derived from βαρυς, grave or flat,

‡ Qui porro Usus Accentuum fuerit in vocali Pronunciatione, et quâ Ratione Syllaborum Quantitatem, et Accentuum Inflexionem veteres conciliaverint, nondum ita perspicue explanatum est. *Mountfaucon.*

§ Accentuum Græcorum omnis hodie Ratio præpostera est et perversa. *Bentley.*

|| See Dr. Gally's Dissertations against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accent. Millar, 1755 and 1763.



to distinguish the different Senses of homonymous Words ; because *it is certain this Difference may be discerned without any such Helps :* But I confine myself here to the single Point and Question whether these Marks are faithful Notations of the ancient Tones.” To the Objection that “ we can never apply them to their proper Use in Practice,” he replies, “ Who can affirm this with Certainty ? An English Voice was capable of doing this in the Time of Henry VIII. and why not now ? I know one Person who is now able to do the same.”\* “ But supposing an English Voice could with the utmost Facility express these Tones, yet his Argument is beside the Purpose. The Proof that Accents are now of real Utility must be founded on the Expression of the Tones by the *ancient Grecians*, not on that by the *Moderns*, which may be widely different. Before these Tones can be applied to their *real* and *proper* Use, some of the old Grecians must be raised from the Dead to pronounce the Tones, which we can learn by *Imitation* only.”

\* Dr. Foster on Accent and Quantity.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

κπο.	υ	ου.
αρ.	ον	ονκ.
αυτω.	ωρα	παρα.
γαρ.	ωρ	πρι.
γιν.	ω	σθ.
γρ.	ω	τσ.
δι.	ς	ττ.
δια.	χ	τχ.
ει.	ψ	ται.
εινακ.	φ	ταιτ.
εκ.	ψ	τήν.
εν.	φ	της.
επι.	φ	τον.
ευ.	φ	του.
ην.	τθ	τρ.
και.	ς	υ.
κατα.	υ	υι.
μεν.	ω	υυ.
μεν.	ωω	υπ.
μετα.	ωωω	υπο
ος.		



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